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CO-OPERATION

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GARDINER UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED ELEVENTH TERM

War-time Farm Marketing Policies Are Outlined

WHEAT, LIVESTOCK, BUTTER PROBLEMS, MINISTER'S TOPICS

Hog Deliveries Million Pounds
Weekly More Than Required,
States Hon. J. G. Gardiner

ADDRESSES CONVENTION

Gives History of Bacon Agreement
—Butter Minimum Price to
Start April

Presenting broad outlines of Dominion Government policies for the coming year in reference to wheat, bacon, butter and cheese, and describing the purpose of the Government in providing for compulsory rail grading of hogs, for which he asked a "fair trial" before any change is made, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, was heard by a large gathering of delegates and visitors at the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in the Palliser hotel on Tuesday evening, and by a wide radio audience.

His subject was "The Relation of the War to the Problems of Agriculture." For an hour and a half after the close of his address he answered questions from the floor of the Convention. The Minister was introduced by President Robert Gardiner of the U.F.A.

Urges Less Wheat More Feed Grains

The Government, Mr. Gardiner said, was asking farmers not to increase wheat acreage this year, but suggesting an increased acreage in feed grains, and offering assistance to the Eastern Provinces to ship feed grain east from Fort William. It was asking farmers not to increase the production of hogs this year. It was of the opinion that Canada should keep her butter production down this year to domestic consumption requirements if possible, but these requirements would need to be larger this year than last to provide for increasing home demand. The Government was anxious to increase the production of cheese, for which there is a large British demand.

Stating that wheat policy is to be considered in Ottawa this week, at a conference between Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Industry and the Canadian Wheat Board, Mr. Gardiner said that on his return to the capital he would immediately present the views of the Convention "and work out recommendations to the House which I am sure when whipped into shape by the members, will assist in seeing the wheat growing farmer through what is bound to be one of the most difficult years of the war."

While not saying what in his judgment the policy for the coming season should be, the Minister gave some indication of his own attitude when he stated: "I think the majority of you are of the opinion that if you

U.S. Troops Bound for Newfoundland



Fur-capped U.S. soldiers who will man a Newfoundland base, one of those acquired from Britain in the trade for 50 great war destroyers, line up for inspection aboard an army transport. The ship sailed from New York.

could get quotas equal to those of last year, advances equal to last year's, and the same treatment for storage construction and maintenance on farms as is now provided off farms, and participation certificates for all grain delivered, you would be receiving fair treatment under war conditions." The policies decided on would be announced immediately after the new session of Parliament opens.

Butter Minimum About April 1st

Mr. Gardiner declared that the setting of a maximum price for butter in winter months and the setting of a minimum for the summer was discussed by the Government and Wartime Prices and Trade Board at the same time; that a minimum for summer would be set, but this could not be applied until April 1st.

"While we produce 260,000,000 pounds of butter and consume 260,000,000 pounds," he said, "42 per cent of it is produced in each four months' period in the summer and the remaining 16 per cent in the other four-month period. Butter must be stored from summer to winter. Most of that stored butter was bought at around 20 to 23 cents, Montreal, and we believe 34-1/2 cents is too much for that butter. We do not believe we have pegged the price too soon. We believe we have waited too long. We think a better plan can be found of helping the farmer than by allowing someone during January and February to charge a greatly increased

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Echoes of Ill-Fated Conference Fade

Sirois Report May Be in Temporary Eclipse Only—Isley-Hepburn Controversy

By M. McDOUGALL
(Special to The Western Farm Leader)

OTTAWA, Jan. 22nd.—In the constantly shifting war scene, the echoes of the ill-fated Sirois conference have rapidly faded away. The report may be simply temporarily in eclipse and at some time in the future it may again become the subject of discussion, but its future story, it is recognised, is "in the lap of the gods".

It broke up of course without any action being taken on the report and without any serious consideration being given to the recommendations, but it has made the people of Canada more aware of the care and thought that were given to the production of the voluminous document.

The conference was also the occasion for the Finance Minister to explain the tremendous financial problem that confronts Canada during the war. He defined in a general way the extent to which the Dominion may be forced to widen the sources of taxation. Following this has come the statement of Premier Hepburn of Ontario urging that the Bank of Canada "make available sufficient new currency to

(Continued on page 12)

PRIESTLEY WILL GIVE WHOLE TIME TO CO-OPERATIVE

Organizational Change Made
Necessary by Expansion
of U.F.A. Co-op.

SUTHERLAND VICE-PRES.

Association Has Surplus on Financial Year—Large Attendance of Delegates and Visitors

Robert Gardiner was re-elected President of the United Farmers of Alberta for the eleventh time on Tuesday by acclamation.

Other nominees, all of whom withdrew, were James Cameron, Youngstown; Ben Plumer, Bassano; J. K. Sutherland, Hanna; H. E. Spencer, Edgerton; George E. Church, Calgary; S. S. Sears, Nanton. George N. Johnston of Loyalist, whose nomination was made from the floor, was not in attendance or a member of the Convention and therefore his name was not accepted.

Full Time President

Prior to the nominations, President Gardiner made an important statement in behalf of the Board. Formerly the Association had had a full time president. Since he was elected in 1931 when he was a member of the House of Commons this had not been the case. Mr. Priestley as Vice-President had given his full time to the movement in charge at Central Office. Mr. Priestley's work was partially for the Association and partially for the Co-operative; and the time had been reached when it was considered necessary for him to give his whole time to the very successful and expanding Co-operative activities. It was therefore proposed that there should be a full-time President.

Mr. Gardiner stated he would do all possible to further the growth of the organization in strength. He believed that if he exercised a little care in regard to health, he would be able to carry out the duties of his office effectively.

New Vice-President is J. K. Sutherland of Hanna. Nine names were placed in nomination: J. K. Sutherland; Henry E. Spencer; Hugh Allen, Hualien; Norman F. Priestley; J. M. Bentley, North Edmonton; M. H. Ward, Arrowwood; J. M. Wheatley, Chancellor; J. E. Brown, Castor; James Cameron, Youngstown. Messrs. Priestley, Ward, Brown and Cameron, withdrew their names, leaving five names on the ballot.

Delegates and officers attending the Convention, in the Palliser hotel, total 249; and there is a large number of visitors.

Assistant chairmen are Hugh Allen and Andrew Wood of Dewberry.

The revenue statement shows a surplus of \$406.82 for the last financial year, ending November 30th, 1940.

Canada Capable of Financing Two or Three Years' Crops to 75 per Cent of Farm Storage, View of U.F.A. President

Robert Gardiner Discusses Wheat, Bacon and Butter Marketing Problems—Farmers "Sold Down the River", on Bacon Prices, Declares President in Annual Address

"I have not the slightest hesitation in stating that in my judgment it should not be beyond Canada's capacity to finance two or three years' crops to the extent of say 75 per cent of the value of the wheat stored on the farm, and full payment when the wheat is delivered to the elevator," Robert Gardiner, President of the U.F.A., stated in his annual address to the Convention in Calgary on Tuesday, in the course of a very thorough examination of the wheat problem.

Situation Reviewed

While it was anticipated that the Wheat Board would be in a position to buy and store the balance of the 1940 crop, using all available country and terminal storage space; there apparently would be no space for this year's crop until some time after it was ready to move, and then only to the extent of sales of wheat; so that the major part would have to be stored on the farm. When the war would end could not be foretold; but it appeared to be the opinion of

those possessed of all available information that most of our wheat would be required "within a reasonable time after hostilities end; but also that we can only expect a moderate price," as countries engaged in the war or occupied by invading armies would lack adequate buying power.

"It will tax the farmers' resources to the utmost to provide storage for this year's crop, but what will be the situation if we have to provide storage on the farm for two, three, or possibly more years' crops?" Mr.

Gardiner asked. "The situation is appalling to contemplate, and no one in this country is to blame."

"Sold Down the River"

In the action taken with reference to bacon prices, "once more the farmers have been sold down the river," said the President after subjecting the operation of the new export agreement to close critical examination; while the order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, pegging the wholesale price of butter as at December 12th was, he described as "an amazing move, having regard to all the circumstances in the butter situation."

The reason for pegging the price at a lower level given by the authorities would not stand examination. On the one hand it was stated that shipments to Canada to meet a shortage were expected but would not be sufficient. On the other hand rising prices prior to the peg, the authorities stated, caused concern lest cheese producers turn to butter making, and so reduce the production of cheese needed for delivery to the United Kingdom. Clearly, said Mr. Gardiner, the reduction in butter prices could not achieve the objective in two different directions. If it discouraged cheese makers from changing to butter manufacturing, it must also discourage the importation of butter. Moreover, lower prices for butter would not induce hotels, restaurants and housewives to use less, but actually increase consumption.

"I am of the opinion that the real reason behind the Board's order is that those who were responsible for entering into an agreement with the British Food Ministry to sell our cheese at the price agreed upon, now find that they accepted a price too low to ensure that the volume of cheese produced will be sufficient to meet the quantity required under the agreement, having regard to the greater demand for butter," stated Mr. Gardiner. . . . "Why is it that the farmer is picked to be the goat all the time? Why not give the farmer a break once in a while?" he exclaimed.

An order restoring industrial wages to the 1929 level, with bonus if the cost of living increases, had been passed. The workers were not to blame for looking after their own interests, but the farmers were suffering because they had failed to realize the value of organization.

Bacon Situation

As to the bacon situation, the President pointed out that as the result of the Ottawa Agreement of 1932, hogs were in general for a number of years about the only farm product upon which the farmers did not lose money. In the first war time agreement with the British Food Control Board, which expired last October, it was provided that Britain would pay \$18.01 for Grade A and \$17.25 for Grade B bacon delivered at seaboard. The new agreement provided a flat \$15.82 for Grade A Wiltshires and \$15.06 for Grade B—a reduction in both grades of \$2.19 per hundred lbs.

Those who claimed that there would still be a margin in favor of the farmer who fed his grain to hogs, even at the lower price, either did not know anything about the economic position of agriculture or failed to take into consideration the factors involved. The facts were that the price of feed grain was lower than cost of production. If the farmer chose to feed the grain to hogs, there would probably be a margin, if added to the present price of grain, that would be sufficient to cover the cost of producing the grain. The margin, however, would not be sufficient to cover both the cost of producing the grain and the cost of producing the hog, including recompense for investment in hogs, shelter,

grinding, labor, etc. On the other hand a person who did not produce the grain but bought it at present market prices and fed it to hogs would have the whole margin to recompense him for his investment.

Those who had used the argument referred to might well go further and say: "If you are going to feed hogs and make a profit, don't grow the grain necessary for feeding; buy it at the market price and permit the producer of the grain to stand the difference between the cost of production and the price received."

Mr. Gardiner quoted an Ottawa despatch which indicated that while



ROBERT GARDINER

the Bacon Board set the price for bacon delivered at Montreal, the packer is left free to set the price he will pay the producer. "There is no intimation that the Board will watch closely the price paid by the packer to the producer, to see that the price will be fair."

Mr. Gardiner dealt with the progress made during the year by the Association and the Co-operative, and expressed high appreciation of the services of Mr. Priestley, the Vice-President, and of Miss Birch and other members of the staff at Central Office.

Make Equality of Sacrifice Real

Reviewing progress of the struggle against Nazi aggression, Mr. Gardiner spoke of the wonderful skill and bravery shown by the armed forces of the Commonwealth. While we had a long way to go, we could now look forward hopefully. "We cannot tolerate any government that will permit the profit motive to be the governing factor in the production of armaments and other supplies necessary for war purposes. To permit a crop of millionaires to come into existence because of our war effort will be a disgrace to the fair name of Canada. Equality of sacrifice must be real, and not merely lip service. We must demonstrate that the democratic way of life provides the ways and means through which we can best satisfy all legitimate human desires."

How Nazi Ration Europe

The present bread ration in Belgium is equal to about 56 ounces weekly, according to *Foreign Crops and Markets*. In the Netherlands the ration is reported to be 71 ounces, in France 70, in Poland 35, and in Germany, with the help of food looted from occupied territories, 80. The Belgian ration was set at 112 ounces a day at the time of the Nazi invasion in May last, but was reduced to the present ration, half that amount, in June, after the Nazis had gained control.

Sundre, Alta.

"Enclosed please find one dollar renewal for your splendid paper. I do not want any premiums; the paper is worth the dollar (and more).—Sincerely yours, E. A. Olsen, Sec. Claypool Local."

A CO-OPERATIVE COUNTRY

"Whatever may be our political views, we all share in the responsibility for running our country, and most of us would like to see it run co-operatively so that no one enjoyed a luxury while any one else was going short of a necessity."

The above quotation is from "The Lancet", a medical journal published in Great Britain. It succinctly embodies the ideas of true co-operatives everywhere.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

One-Sided Control of Prices Objected to by U.F.A. President

Farm Representation on Boards
Setting Prices of Farm
Products Urged

"I would have no objection to the control of the prices of goods during wartime provided such control is just and equitably administered, but I do strenuously object to the type of control of prices that permits some producers to secure the cost of production plus a profit, while other producers must of necessity sell many of the products of their labor at prices that do not return to them the cost of production," President Robert Gardiner stated in his Annual Address.

"There is no argument that will convince me that, because of wartime conditions, some producers that are selling their products at a loss should be willing to make this sacrifice while other producers are making a profit out of our country's distress."

Savor of Totalitarianism

Remarking that in the countries overrun by the Nazi war machine the emissaries of Hitler take what they want, and pay if they pay at all, a price set by them without regard to real values, Mr. Gardiner at another point in his address, protested that such action as has been taken in Canada when decisions "that vitally affect the economic stability and standard of living of the farm people of Canada", was made "by boards upon which there is no effective farm representation," was also undemocratic. They savored of totalitarian methods, even though the members of the board referred to undoubtedly felt that their actions were in the best interests of Canada.

One Strong Organization Best

The President stressed the need for strong farm organization, in order that the farm people might be in a position effectively to claim representation on bodies determining matters of such vital concern to the farmers. He was of the opinion that "one strong farmers' organization will secure better results for our farmers than will many smaller organizations, even if the combined numerical strength of the smaller organizations is as great as the numerical strength of one large organization."

It was not only necessary to support an organization that might render a particular service, "but, more important still, to support at the same time an organization such as the United Farmers of Alberta whose service to the farmer is all embracing." In countries where the policy of "divide and rule" had been followed, the masses of the people had been reduced to servitude.

Wealth Heavily Taxed to Meet War Burdens

Upon very large incomes as much as \$4.37 out of \$5.00 is now paid in taxes in Britain in order to finance the terrific burden of the war, stated Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, in a radio address on Sunday. All excess profits were taxed 100 per cent. "Nothing had been imposed upon us" (the trades unionists) by the Government, stated Sir Walter. Labor was fully consulted upon all war measures, and had freely sacrificed for the duration of the war many hard-won advantages of organization.

"The English Watch Shop"

THE LARGEST WATCH REPAIR
BUSINESS IN ALBERTA
709 CENTRE STREET, CALGARY
S. R. SWEPSON, Prop. M2250

The Future of Debt Adjustment Legislation

By Hon. J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LL.D.

A question of primary interest to many farmers as well as many wage earners in our villages, towns and cities is the extent to which our Provincial Debt Adjustment Legislation will survive the attacks now being made upon it.

In Force For Many Years

A Debt Adjustment Act has been in force in this Province for many years. It originated in the middle twenties in an effort to help adjust conditions in the south-eastern part of the Province, where because of continued drought many farmers were forced to leave their land. Later on it was extended to the whole of the Province and in the opinion of many has been useful legislation in helping to modify the impact of the extreme economic depression existing, particularly since 1930. Similar legislation exists in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but in a more modified form than that which has prevailed in this Province in recent years, which probably explains why the Alberta Act is being singled out for attack by creditor bodies.

Body Blow Delivered

A body blow was struck at the Alberta Act during the past year by judgments of the Alberta Courts, confirmed recently by the Supreme Court of Canada, to the effect that the Act could not be invoked to interfere with the collection of promissory notes.

The essential part of the Act is that no action for a debt originating prior to the first of July, 1936, can be commenced in the Court against any resident of the Province without a permit first being obtained from the Debt Adjustment Board. When an application was received by the Board from a creditor, an effort was made to work out a satisfactory adjustment as between the creditor and the debtor.

As a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, however, action can now be brought against any resident of the Province to recover a promissory note without first applying to the Board and obtaining a permit. This judgment had the effect of exempting a large body of creditors from the operation of the Act and weakened the benefit of the Act very considerably.

Even before the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada was made public, mortgage companies and private mortgagees were becoming restless and threatening to attack the Act. Finally, several actions were commenced by mortgagees by way of foreclosure of mortgage without first applying to the Debt Adjustment Board for a permit.

Actions Now Proceeding

Some of these actions were amicably adjusted, but two are now proceeding and will probably be heard by the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta before the end of the present month.

If these actions succeed and it is held that the Act is not enforceable so far as mortgages are concerned, then the usefulness of the Act is largely gone. It is true that there will still be left a body of debts to which the Act might still apply, but it will be a comparatively small part of the private debt of residents of the Province.

The attacks upon the Debt Adjustment Act probably explain why there has been, within the past month, a large increase in the number of applications made under the Dominion Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act. It is understood that over one hundred new applications have been filed within the past month.

While a very considerable number of cases have been dealt with by both the Debt Adjustment Board and the Board of Review under the Farmers'

Creditors' Arrangement Act, there still exists a very large amount of private indebtedness which must be adjusted in some way. The resulting situation may be a very difficult one, and farm organizations are no doubt giving it careful thought with a view to making such representations to Governments, Dominion and Provincial, as may be thought necessary.

A Word of Warning

In the meantime a word of warning is possibly in order. The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act has been in effect for some years and it is doubtful how long the Dominion will continue the operations of the Boards of Review. Any farmer, therefore, who feels he must have the intervention of some debt adjustment authority should consider immediately whether or not he will place his affairs under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, as it is possible that this will soon be the only remaining legislation under which secured debts against land and debts represented by promissory notes may be adjusted.

Action of Three Premiers "Staggering Blow", Is View United Farmers' President

Action of the Premiers of Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta, who "blocked any attempt to consider the report" of the Rowell-Sirois Commission, revealed, stated President Robert Gardiner at the U.F.A. Convention, "a callous indifference to the well-being and unity of the Canadian people", and "was a staggering blow to those who believe that it is quite feasible to make all the adjustments necessary to a better order of society through democratic constitutional government."

It was not expected that all of the recommendations of the Commission would be adopted, stated Mr. Gardiner, "but it was expected that some would be agreed to as being satisfactory to the Dominion and the Provinces. . . . We could have forgiven these three Premiers if, after a thorough examination of the commission's recommendations, they could not agree to any of the changes suggested in the report, but to refuse to consider ways and means to improve Dominion-Provincial relations is beyond forgiveness. Here was an opportunity to perform a piece of real constructive work in the interests of the people, but three men scuttled the opportunity."

NAZIS TO RAISE MORE HOGS

As a consequence of the large potato crop at home, in 1940, and the possibility of importing corn from the Danube basin, Germany is expected to raise more hogs this winter.

Dealing with important immediate problems, several meetings called by Sedgewick U.F.A. during recent months have been widely attended, states T. J. Dabinett, secretary.

Some 3,000 British subjects are reported interned in German-occupied France and about another 1,500 in Germany.

At a concert a young lady began a song, "The autumn days have come. Ten thousand leaves are falling."

But she began too high. "Ten thousand", she screeched, and stopped. "Start her at five thousand", yelled an auctioneer present.

Old Gentleman—Here's a penny, my man. How did you become so poor?

Tramp—I was like you, sir, giving away huge sums to the needy.

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GOOD QUALITY

STOCKMEN'S SUPPLIES

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Vaccines—Standard prices. Reliable preventative Bacterins.

Serums—Standard prices. Reliable curative treatment for Animal diseases.

Potassium Iodide—\$2.50 per lb., 4 oz., \$1.00. Prevent hairlessness, goitre and navel ills in pigs, lambs, calves and colts.

Hog Worm Remedies—Standard prices. Powders and capsules.

Concentrated Stock Tonic—50c per lb. Improve the thrift of your stock.

Drilic Insect Powder—2 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$3.90. Safe and effective louse killer.

Kenol Farm Disinfectant—Pint 75c; quart \$1.25. Frost resistant. Mix 1 part to 600.

SHEEPMEN'S SUPPLIES

Cooper's Powdered Dip—Small pkt. 80c; Large pkt. \$2.75.

Cooper's Milk Oil Dip—1 gal, \$2.75.

Cooper's Sheep Worm Tablets—200 tablets, \$1.25.

Cooper's Sheep Marking Fluid—1 gal., \$1.85.

Wool Sacks and Twine.

Sheep Shears, Drenching Syringes, Trocar and Canula, Sheep Crooks.

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TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

During the ten years which have passed since steps were first taken to organize U.F.A. Locals for the co-operative buying of farm supplies, there has been distributed in dividends more than \$125,000. Total handlings of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association and affiliated buying groups now run annually well into the second million dollars' worth of goods.

This is an achievement of great practical importance to the farm people in Alberta. And yet it is but a forerunner of what can be accomplished if the whole farm community will band themselves together for mutual betterment through co-operative buying.

But the practice of co-operation, carried into the widest national field, would bring still greater benefits. It would pave the way to a beneficent transformation of our whole economic life, and the removal of all barriers to economic justice and freedom. In the words of the report presented to the U.F.A. Convention this week, in a review of the progress of co-operation under the auspices of the Association:

"It might be said in truth that we have made demonstrations of the practicability and soundness of a system of exchange which makes possible a better world. It is our belief that in co-operatives we have the key to reorganization of the commercial and industrial life of Canada which must be undertaken if victory in the war now waging is to mean anything to the rank and file of our people."

* * *

Mr. Priestley this week gives up the office of Vice-President of the U.F.A. which he has filled with great ability since 1931, to devote his abundant energies entirely to the management of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, Limited, of which he has been chairman from the beginning.

The organization and development of this enterprise has been the work of many Locals and many individual members and officers. But responsibility for directing its policies has lain with the Co-operative Committee and the greatest responsibility of all has been that of Mr. Priestley, to whom

a very great share of the credit for what has been accomplished is due.

* * *

VICTORY VITAL AIM

As President Gardiner pointed out when introducing the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, to the U.F.A. Convention, this farmers' gathering always treats with courtesy those who have accepted its invitation to appear before it. The Minister was well received, and the searching questions and discussions arising out of his address following its completion proved profitable.

While there are wide differences of opinion upon the agricultural policies of Canada, at this time when the phrase "equality of sacrifice" is far from being achieved as between the different elements in our Canadian economic life, the delegates were unanimous in their endorsement of Mr. Gardiner's statement that the speeding up of the nation's production for war, with a view to bringing hostilities to a victorious end as soon as possible, is essential to the solution of Agriculture's own problems.

Hitler's conquest of the greater part of Europe, he said, has closed markets on which Canadian agriculture has largely depended. If Hitler had not defeated France, the Minister added, we should have had to send some 100,000,000 bushels of wheat there.

In spite of the very considerable advances in war-time efficiency which Canada has made since the fall of the Low Countries and France brought an awakening to the grim realities of the struggle, the Dominion still lags far behind Britain. We are nearer, in all probability, to the level of efficiency for war in Britain at the beginning of the struggle, than to her present level of efficiency. The sooner the gap is closed, the sooner the war will be won.

* * *

Britain, it was recently announced, is now spending on the war no less than \$61,620,000 every day. Yet Canada is herself spending only \$3,000,000 daily.

When it is remembered that vast orders for munitions of every kind have been placed in Canada by Britain, whose taxpayers must finance the orders, the disparity between Britain's effort and Canada's becomes even

more glaring than the figures we have quoted would suggest. The great expansion in Canada's export trade—is not Ottawa boasting of new records?—is largely due to these war-time orders financed by Britain out of her expenditure of sixty-one millions a day. That expenditure is an important factor in creating industrial prosperity in the Dominion.

It is quite evident that Canada is far from pulling her full weight in the struggle. She will not pull her full weight until industry is mobilized as it is being mobilized in Britain under the dynamic leadership of Churchill and Bevin and Beaverbrook and others. She will not pull her full weight until profit-making has been completely subordinated to service.

In order to win the war, Britain is rapidly transforming her economic and social life. Canada must be equally ready to sacrifice special privilege on the altar of our common cause.

* * *

"CHURCHILL CLUBS"

Action taken by the British Government in releasing many thousands of persons who have been interned as "enemy aliens" because they are of enemy alien nationality, calls attention to the fact this war is not in its essence a struggle between races.

Many of the men and women who have been in internment camps in Britain since the "fifth column" assisted in bringing about the downfall of Holland, Belgium and France, were in fact veteran anti-Nazi and anti-Fascists for many years before the war began. Many had been constantly warning the Western peoples against the dangers of appeasement. They are at least as eager as any of the rest of us to do their part in bringing down the dictators.

In Canada there are fewer cases of this kind (fewer men and women who have left Europe since the dictators came to power), but there are many citizens from lands now under the heel of tyrants whose loyalty to Canada and to democratic ideals cannot be questioned. There are of course, others who have properly been interned in the interest of national security; and it is absolutely imperative that no chances shall be taken with those who may become a source of danger.

Now we learn that in some parts of the Dominion "Churchill Clubs" are being formed by groups of citizens of foreign birth or origin, who wish to show just where they stand, and to assist Canada in this great emergency. We wish them good luck.

* * *

"Our government, our basic liberties, our way of life must be constantly looking toward an ideal whereby the mass of the people shall be benefited. Let us beware of unreasoning fear which will make us curtail these liberties and prevent a free expression of new ideas. Where the majority rules, there is little danger of moving too fast. When the power becomes concentrated in the hands of a few, there is great danger that the majority will not be able to move at all."—Eleanor Roosevelt.

The Farms of the Danube Basin

Their Output and Its Probable Value to Nazis Surveyed by American Authority

A farmer on the prairies of Western Canada drives his tractor up and down a mile-long field, pulling a gang plow; half around the world a Balkan peasant plows his tiny plot of ground with a wooden plow. They are doing the same thing—producing food; but their ways of doing it are widely different, and their lives just as different. Yet what one brings to the world's market may profoundly affect the life of the other; and this is perhaps particularly true at this time, in the beginning of the year 1941.

The contribution that the countries of the lower Danube basin—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria—may make to the feeding of the millions now under thrall to Hitler—so aiding him to carry on his war of conquest—is a matter of importance to all the world. And the place that these countries may occupy during the war, in the European markets, may be important to Canadian farmers after the war.

Most Important Producers

This whole question has been very thoroughly examined, in a survey by Frederick Strauss, published in the December number of *Foreign Agriculture*, official publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The four Danubian countries, says this writer, have long been the most important European producers of staple farm products and have contributed as much as 37 per cent of the wheat imported by the countries now under Nazi domination, and smaller percentage of other grains, though exporting practically no oilcake, or oil meal. The Nazi dominated countries of Europe as a whole have normally to import half their bread grain and half their livestock feeds, and the shortage brought about by the war and the British blockade is of course having a serious effect upon their livestock production as well as upon their supplies of bread.

The chances of Germany, and the countries now held by her, securing more farm products from the Danubian countries depend upon weather conditions (which were adverse in 1940) and upon greater use of fertilizer, greater mechanization and other factors.

Apart from any additional surplus gained by forcing down the standard

of living in the Danubian countries—now low—these Danubian countries will be able to export to other parts of Europe little more than 10 million bushels of wheat from the 1940 crop and 25 million bushels of corn; these figures compare with pre-war imports of the "deficit" countries of 170 million bushels of wheat and 190 million bushels of corn.

Little Expansion Likely

As to the next few years, the survey shows that there is little ground for expecting much expansion in farm production. Widespread illiteracy among the peasants and the stubborn clinging to old customs that goes with illiteracy is one obstacle; and the small size of the farm units is another formidable obstacle.

In Rumania, a "Five-Year Plan" designed to improve agriculture recognizes that the peasant farmers themselves have a poor and restricted diet, and that any greater production must be accompanied by greater consumption at home.

In Hungary, the most pressing problem facing agriculture is the question of land ownership itself—the farming being carried on by hired workers and tenant farmers almost exclusively; and little or no improvement is likely under present conditions.

"Excessive Agricultural Population"

The land problem is pressing, also, in Yugoslavia. There is an "excessive agricultural population" and the units of land are too small. Equipment is poor; fewer than half of the peasants own iron plows, and over a quarter have not so much as a wooden plow.

In Bulgaria, efforts are being made to increase production of oil seeds and increased exports of fruit are also looked for. A "Four-Year Plan" has been made here, which has as its objectives irrigation, more farm implements and more commercial fertilizers; but little progress is likely to be made along these lines during the war.

The conclusion of the survey is that, on the whole, expansion of exports will depend upon favorable weather conditions or reducing supplies consumed by the peasants themselves; and the standard of living is already so low that some improvement in it is regarded by economists as vital to a general increase in output.

—A.T.S.

CORRESPONDENCE

BY GOVERNMENT'S OWN FIGURES

Cluny, Alberta,

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

I should like to submit some interesting figures, comments and analyses:

Government Bulletin 159 Ottawa 1932

	Stubble		Fallow	
	Yield	Cost	Avg. Yield	Cost
Morden, Man.	26.4	69	28.9	67
Brandon, Man.	20.6	83	26.7	70
Indian Head, Sask.	17.1	94	21.7	81
Rosthern, Sask.	22.5	61	24.5	60
Scott, Sask.	17.4	80	18.8	78
Swift Current, Sask.	12.7	93	17.0	74
Lethbridge, Alta.	20.9	66	25.8	57
Lacombe, Alta.	20.5	74	25.0	68
Average 8 Farms	19.8	75	23.6	69

Included in their figures is seed wheat at \$1.18 per bushel, but when the Government sold seed wheat to the farmer he was charged \$1.40 per bushel. There is a difference here of 22c per bushel for seed against the farmer.

These prices the Government gives are figured on the farm. The average haul to country elevator, I guess, would be at least 10 miles. In days gone by the cost of hauling wheat from farm to country elevator was figured at 1c per bushel per mile but under present conditions suppose we

figure 1/2c. This now means another 5c per bushel should be added to experimental farm figures, so then we would arrive at farmer's cost on stubble at 80c per bushel and fallow at 74c, average 77c.

In the face of their own figures as to cost of production, they set the price at Fort William at 70c per bushel, and then take freight and elevator charges of this 70c and you have a selling price to the farmer of practically 50c per bushel.

By the Government's own figures as to cost, the farmer loses 30c per

TWO FARMERS' INSTITUTIONS

Each recurring annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta is a reminder of the close association of that body with another Farmers' Institution.

It was the U.F.A. which brought into existence in 1913 the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited. The U.F.A. largely helped the process by which that Company united with another Farmers' Company in 1917 to form United Grain Growers Limited.

Both organizations have steadily worked, and often together, for the welfare of agriculture in this Province. And both organizations will have a wide field for their efforts in helping to meet the problems of agriculture arising out of the war and the settlement that will follow.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LTD.

Bequest to U.F.A. Confirmed

Confirmation by Judge A. M. MacDonald at Macleod of the main provisions of the will of the late Charles Blunden of Granum, under which, subject to the occupancy of the estate during the lifetime of two sisters-in-law, his farm was bequeathed to the U.F.A. "for organization purposes after enough had been taken out to erect and equip a U.F.A. hall in memory of my dear wife at Rocky Coulee", was reported by the Board to the U.F.A. Convention. An article on the subject of the bequest appeared in *The Western Farm Leader* last fall.

Definite evidence that freedom of speech prevails in Britain, in the midst of enemy bombing, is given in reports of a meeting freely held in London demanding overthrow of the "reactionary" Churchill Government and the making of terms with the German people, over the head of Hitler.

Then blame the farmer of Canada for being so hostile at the powers that be? I don't, and you can't.

What can be wrong with our politicians in Ottawa when they allow such conditions to continue?

The farmer is actually being driven to the wall and has been for years. If he is not bankrupt today (he is actually) he surely is not far from it. The farmer can't produce wheat at present prices and if the politicians in Ottawa think it can be done, let them come to the farm and show us how, especially Gardiner who has proved to be a traitor to the people he represents as Minister of Agriculture.

J. T. TODD.

bushel on Stubble and 24c per bushel on Fallow. On a percentage basis, the loss on Stubble is 60 per cent and Fallow 48 per cent, average 54 per cent below cost of production, and this is figuring the grain would be all No. 1, but as an actual fact my guess is not 50 per cent would be No. 1, balance No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and some No. 6.

Where is the farmer or business man that can continue on any such basis? The farmer is the only man that is forced to do this. He can't help himself.

If the cost of all items that go into the producing of a crop is brought down to an equality basis, the farmer would be just as willing to sacrifice for the good of the War as any man living. The farmer figures, and rightfully so, that he has been for years and is now being exploited without reason.

Why Not All Prices?

If the Government is going to control prices on Wheat, why don't they control all other prices on same basis. The reason why they don't do so is because they know perfectly well they can't. Give the farmer 10 per cent over the cost of production and he would get 86c country elevator for No. 1 or \$1.06 Fort William.

Conditions as applying to the farmer are certainly rotten.

Today the price of wheat in the States is about 30c per bushel higher than in Canada to the grower, which means they can get 80c country elevator. In the States the farmer can borrow more money at 3 per cent on his grain than the farmer can get by selling outright a better product.

Look at the fortunes being piled up today by the grain milling companies and elevators, and can you



Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section



DAIRY DAN, the Butter Man, says: "If you don't believe in co-operation, observe what happens to a wagon when one wheel comes off."

Is the Co-operative Movement Just "Utopian Twaddle"?

Dear Members:

My closing remarks when I wrote you in the December 6th issue of *The Western Farm Leader*, spoke of our movement as being practical as well as idealistic.

Now those who would belittle the Co-operative movement do not spend as much time as in days gone by ridiculing it from the practical side, for in this field they are faced with facts and figures that amply demonstrate that co-operation whenever and wherever sincerely tried out not only works but pays. What they (our opposition) are trying to put across to John Public today is that all this talk of ideals and the building of a new social order through the Co-operative movement is just "Utopian twaddle".

Foredoomed to Failure

But this effort on their part is futile and foredoomed to failure, for so powerful has the movement become, so impregnable and proven the principles upon which it operates, that great thinkers regard it as the only solution to our problems today. And so we find co-operators everywhere doing their best, determined to support and help carry forward this quiet, undramatic reformation.

And as an inspiration to each in this great task, let me quote from the *Christian Science Monitor*:—"Two possible worlds rise in vision before us. One is the world of hate which Hitler is even now forging—make no mistake, the pattern is already cut for that world—and the machinery for fashioning it is grinding out its product. That would be a world without peace—an outward semblance of peace perhaps, dictated by fear of

death and worse, but no peace in the breast of men. There is another world that may be tomorrow's, a better one, brightened by peace, permanent peace and good will. Christian ideals have the power to build such a world. Paganism must be dispelled if this better life is to be. There can be a world of freedom, of abundance for all mankind, of light-hearted joy. What is the price? The price is international co-operation."

Our Part

And the part we, as members of a co-operative, are playing and are privileged to play in this great reconstruction of a new order, is the application of the principles of co-operation to our business and everyday life. By giving unselfishly, substituting service in place of the profit motive, we may contribute our share toward the accomplishment of this higher

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

YOUR WINTER PRODUCTION

The weather so far this winter, on the whole has been quite favorable, which enabled Your Pool to give its membership the winter season Pick-up Service.

Just as new days bring new Problems, sometimes so can they bring

Weather Changes—and perhaps temporarily unfavorable ones. In that case we bespeak now

YOUR CO-OPERATION

in seeing that every can of your Dairy Produce, either milk or cream, gets to your respective factories regularly.

NOTHING CAN STOP YOUR PROGRESS

if

THE GOODS KEEP COMING IN

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

ALIX

Plants at
BOWDEN

RED DEER

Producers Operating Their Own Creameries and Condensery.

Growth of Pool Has Made New Subdivision Necessary

Steady growth in the Pool memberships has been such that it is necessary that the Board of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool create another sub-division, which will be known as No. 6, in District No. 4. During the past year there has been a substantial increase of membership and it has been able, in most all cases, to accommodate them in the present sub-divisions already created. In District No. 4, of which Magnus Oppel is Director, however, it was necessary to create a new sub-division. There have been many hundred producers this year join the Central Alberta Dairy Pool in active membership and it is likely when a complete check has been made 1940 will show the largest membership in the Pool's history.

University President Sees Need for Co-operation

Farming of the future will need the spirit of co-operation, Dr. J. S. Thomson, President of the University of Saskatchewan, told a recent meeting of the Agricultural Society at Moose Jaw.

We think this clear-cut recognition of the necessity for co-operative action by the head of an important University is the more significant in that the address was delivered simply at a farmers' meeting—not itself a co-operative gathering, and was obviously, therefore, completely spontaneous—a definite indication that, outside the farmers' ranks altogether, in a quarter where independent judgment upon such matters is to be expected, the failure of the old individualism is apparent.

Reviews Social Changes

Dr. Thomson also reviewed the progress that had been made in recent centuries.

"Looking back for a period of some 200 years," the speaker drew attention to the changes brought about by the discovery of steam power; its application to the locomotive and later to the ships that now sail the world over. Today it was said that man had become the slave of the machine, and in this connection Dr. Thomson reviewed the amazing development that had taken place in the practice of agriculture in Palestine. In a few short years, the inhabitants had progressed from practices of the most primary and elementary type to the adoption of machinery on a vast scale.

Again stressing the basic importance of co-operation in farming, Dr. Thomson asked his hearers the question: "Did anyone ever make any money out of farming?" Answering his own query, he suggested that the competent farmer always made a living, reminding his listeners that it was no longer an individual life; farming was affected by world-wide influences and farmers must realize this fact.

Can't Continue on Individual Basis

Specifically on co-operation, Dr. Thomson has this to say: "In the light of all that we know today and the changes that have been taking place over a period of time, it is not possible for the farmer to continue farming on an individual basis. The average farmer is a stubborn chap and likes to be free; co-operation does not come naturally to him, although he possesses good neighborly qualities." Yet, Dr. Thomson said that when individuals work together in a co-operative manner and pool

their resources their success is generally assured.

In closing his talk, Dr. Thomson urged again the importance of co-operation and appealed for the problems of agriculture to be considered with a broad outlook; a restricted and local viewpoint would never get the industry anywhere.

BRAZIL CO-OPERATIVES

In Brazil in 1940 there were 1,036 co-operative societies with a membership of 141,843 members, representing considerable growth in the last ten years. In 1930 there were 57 societies with 4,347 members.

Only those who are free can co-operate, said the Central Board report to the British Co-operative Congress, last year.

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C.A.D.P. SECTION

(Continued from page 6, column 2)

conception of life, for which humanity yearns. We have made a beginning, now let us think beyond our own co-operative, to a co-operative community, and from a co-operative community, to a co-operative democracy.

When you persuade your friend to become a member, you know he will never regret it and your reward is the satisfaction of swelling the number of those who believe that co-operatives hold the only solution to the problem of securing world peace, as the profit motive has been responsible for all our ills, from poverty and depression to oppression and wars.

The application of the principles of Co-operation to our economic and community life calls for the best that is in us. It is an appeal to unselfish motives and higher concepts of living; it is the replacing of the profit motive with that of service.

Three Main Characteristics

The three main characteristics of Co-operation are concerned with (1) Ownership, (2) Control, (3) distribution of earnings. Under the first heading, that of ownership, there can be no speculation in shares, no fat promotion fees, no watering of stock. Second, that of control, each member has but one vote, members electing their directors from amongst themselves. Third, distribution of earnings: the net surplus is divided amongst the members in proportion to their patronage. The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate European co-operatives defines a co-operative in these words—"A co-operative enterprise is one which belongs to the people who use its services, the control of which rests equally with all the members and the gains of which are distributed to the members in proportion to the use they make of its services."

Let me assure our members that with their continued loyalty and with their organization geared so very efficiently, they will meet and overcome any difficulty which may develop, brought about by the fact that you force your competitor to be more efficient and give better service.

In conclusion, I would like to assure our members that with their continued loyalty to their own organization (which is now geared so efficiently), no other competitor, no matter how powerful, can seriously handicap you. You may force him to be more efficient and give better service; this only redounds to your credit. Although your Pool has already made a very fine showing, each may do something, not only to improve these excellent figures but help to make 1941 the best yet; we are relying on you for just the necessary effort.

Fraternally yours,

Geo. N. MacShane.

President.

A Request

By M. OPPEL

The road of a would-be writer is surely not a rosy one, for just as we thought we were doing fine in keeping our page full with articles, we were frankly told that all our writings were a lot of tripe. Now, when all is said and done, being human, we like to be told we are doing very well, for that is all the pay we get, and with it are satisfied, and feel quite happy, and we do not mind criticism, even if it is like the aforesaid statement, but how are we to know what to write, if you do not tell us what you would like to know or read? So we can start this year off right, you drop us a line and let us know how you feel about our page, and we will try and oblige. You know, after thinking it over, my wife, being Scotch, says tripe is something good, so maybe the above statement was a compliment after all. Who knows? At any rate, write; our address is Box 4, Alhambra, Alberta.

Co-operative Business Now Runs Into Second Million . . .

"Commencing in 1930 with a small group of organized U.F.A. Locals restricted to the handling of a few bulk commodities, our organization has built up a system of co-operative buying groups whose total handlings run well into the second million dollars' worth of goods each year; They have acquired considerable property, and in that period have distributed about \$125,500 in cash dividends."

This paragraph, from the report of the Board of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, Limited, presented by Norman F. Priestley, chairman of the Board, at the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in Calgary this week, tells the story in brief of a record of achievement notable in the annals of the co-operative movement in North America.

Through People's Own Efforts

It marks the steady expansion and development of a new way of doing business, in which the people themselves, through their own efforts, set themselves to the task of solving their own economic problems and at the same time laying the foundations for a co-operative order of society to replace the competitive system.

Covering in detail the activities of the U.F.A. Co-operative, the report deals with each of the major commodities handled, and with the growth of the demand for service which led to the acquirement and remodelling of the fine building which now houses the U.F.A. and the warehouse and retail store and provides with the adjoining parking space and filling station, an admirable farming centre in Calgary.

"It is only fitting, in reporting on this development of the Association's business," states the report, "to pay tribute to the assistance given your board in financing the building operations by the United Grain Growers."

Total dividends paid out by the Central Co-operative and affiliates during the last fiscal year which ended on October 31st, 1940, were shown to be \$23,404.50, leaving surplus for year of \$18,106.87.

In Period of Low Prices

Looking back over the period of ten years' development of the co-operative buying activities of the movement, the report points out that "it is doubtful if any ten-year period in modern world history has seen such low farm price levels in comparison with the prices of other commodities. Our organization has borne the shock of political action and defeat and removed itself from that field. We have witnessed the disintegration and attempted reorganization of a farm movement. There have been many failures in the field of co-operation and the people of our Province have suffered from pessimism and a lack of social solidarity. . . . In the face of all these things the achievement of our Co-operative is really remarkable."

During the past six years facilities for the handling of goods have been erected or purchased by U.F.A. Central Co-operative and affiliated units and locals at about 60 points in the Province, the report indicates. "At these points and at other points where the property is owned by Maple Leaf Petroleum, Limited, United Grain Growers or Alberta Pool Elevators, an active daily service is being given by a man or men available to the farmers of the district for the carrying on of their business. It is realized that the methods employed fall short of perfection. Here and there critical voices are raised and desires are expressed for some other form of organization. As yet, however, no plan of reconstruction has been offered that has been found acceptable to the Association as a whole."

While the Board recognizes that some changes must come, and is exploring possibilities, it is pointed

out that members had not been called upon to invest capital directly in these facilities, and the Board believes that in the face of the difficulties of the past ten years there had been an outstanding achievement which warranted care in making any changes. "The whole structure has been built on the financial resources and membership loyalties of members of the United Farmers of Alberta."

Petroleum Products Major Activity

As in previous years the distribution of petroleum products has been the major activity of the Co-operative during the past year. While conditions have permitted little expansion, there had been intensive development, resulting in an increase of 523,876 gallons in light goods handled (4,671,513 in 1940 as compared with 4,147,637 in 1939); and in motor oils of 8,168 gallons (103,731 in 1940 as compared with 98,563 in 1939).

Many minor improvements and modernizations in oil agency plant and equipment have been made during the year, during which it has been necessary to go cautiously in capital expenditures. One new agency has been opened. In the fall regulations by the Oil Controller for Canada prohibited the extension of petroleum distributing facilities except under special permit.

The increase in business of the Co-operative, states the Board, testifies to the high quality of products supplied by Maple Leaf Petroleum, Ltd., and the Board has assured itself of this high quality by most satisfactory tests.

Progress in Peace River

Highly gratifying is progress made in the Peace River, where six of seven agencies operated by contract with the Company belong to the Association; and the seven stations have recorded an increase in fuel oil sales over 1939 of 66 per cent and in lubricating oils of 90 per cent.

Dealing with the action taken by the U.F.A. Central Co-operative in

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Water PumpsA Complete Line of Dairy and
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protesting against the new order of the Alberta Government providing for the discontinuance of the coupon system of providing exemptions for fuels used industrially and the use of purple dye in gasoline and other fuels for farm use, the report points out that close to \$1,000,000 would be required by oil distributors of the Province to duplicate storage in accordance with this order, and there could be no doubt that the expenditure would come back to consumers. Curtailed service in fuel oil drums and the withdrawing of cheap white gasoline from the market, compelling users of

(Continued on page 11)

Registered Seed a Money Maker



Thousands of farmers each year lose money without knowing it because their crops contain harmful mixtures of poor varieties. A few acres sown to Registered or Certified seed would stop these unnecessary losses.

See the nearest Searle Agent about a supply of good seed.

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Young pigs get a wonderful start on grain if fed this ration for two or three weeks after weaning, then

Change to Gold Medal Hog Supplement

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CALGARY

Calgary Price
\$2.50 per cwt.



WAR DIARY

Jan. 9th.—British motorized units advance 40 miles beyond besieged Tobruk. London has air raid after three quiet nights. R.A.F. bombs Wilhelmshaven and Emden. Free French announce loss of submarine. Churchill, bidding Godspeed to Halifax, says future of civilization depends on British-U.S. relations.

Jan. 10th.—"Lease-lend" bill introduced in Congress, gives President wide powers to transfer war materials. R.A.F. makes heavy daylight raids on military bases in northwest France, following night raids on Brest and the Ruhr. British advance on Eritrean border. Greeks take Klisura. Nazi commercial treaty with Russia announced, Germany to have no trade with former Baltic states. 250,000 aliens in Britain (including 50,000 anti-Nazi Germans and Austrians) to work in war industries. Fleet of 1,400 Norwegian ships now carrying supplies across Atlantic to British Isles.

Jan. 11th.—Heavy Nazi air raid on Portsmouth; bombers also over London. R.A.F. bombs Brest and Le Havre; Italian air bases at Benina, Berka; also military targets in East Africa. Total of nearly 5,000 raids by R.A.F. during last 8 months of 1940. Greeks report gains north of Klisura.

Jan. 12th.—Athens silent on Yugoslav report Greeks, on outskirts of town for some time, now in Tepeleni. R.A.F. drive Italians from five Libyan air bases. Italian losses for month 83,500 dead, wounded and prisoners, says Cairo report. London fire-fighters defeat Nazi attempt to fire city; German bombers also over Liverpool and other cities.

Jan. 13th.—Mussolini makes third change in command of Fascist army in Albania. R.A.F. continues night raids on Nazi bases, bombs Nazi shipping off Norway by day, two direct hits. Tobruk shelled. Greeks advance towards Valona. Nazis make another fire raid on London, southwest town. London says four types American planes being flown across Atlantic. Willkie supports "lease-lend" plan. Disagreement reported in London over value of convoy system. Norwegians offered farms, jobs, if they will fight for Nazi Germany. Bulgarian premier says countrymen will not fogie anyone attempting to make them Nazi, Fascist or Communist.

Jan. 14th.—*Illustrious, Southampton*, Gallant damaged by Nazi air attack in Mediterranean. Admiralty announces. (Picture on page 9, with details). Italian destroyer sunk January 10th, is announced. Plymouth savagely bombed, fired; Nazis attack Liverpool, Welsh towns. R.A.F. destroys 9 Nazi bombers at Catania base (Sicily), attacks Berati (central Albania). Bulgaria denies Nazi troops in country.

Jan. 15th.—Some Nazi bombers fly through snow to attack two British villages. R.A.F. bombs Nazi bases in Norway. Greeks resist two counterattacks. Ethiopians carry on guerilla

warfare against Italians. British control of seas "key to security" of Americas, says Cordell Hull. Nazi occupation for 22 months has cost Czechs at least a billion dollars in taxes and losses, Washington estimates.

Jan. 16th.—Two Nazi bombers downed in smaller than usual attack on London. R.A.F. makes smashing attack on Wilhelmshaven, other ports, airdromes, one plane missing. Shelling of Tobruk continued for week. French troops returned to France by Swiss government, equipment to go to Nazis. Stimson says U.S. in danger of air attack but for British navy. Two Italian supply ships sunk in Mediterranean.

Jan. 17th.—Ten enemy planes, German and Italian, downed in attack on Malta. R.A.F. bombs Nazi air base at Catania; raid Wilhelmshaven, Channel ports by night, French coast by day. Nazis raid Bristol, 100 fires started; also attack London, southern towns. All British men and women must register for fire fighting. Only British navy can protect U.S. during building of two-ocean fleet, says Knox.

Jan. 18th.—Nazi bombers attack London, Swansea. All planes return from R.A.F. raid on invasion ports, in bad weather. Total of 1,500 air raids made on Nazi military objectives. British call up men of 36, making 3,000,000 trained or in training. Knudsen tells Congress it will be late 1941 before much new material, ready for Britain under lease-lend plan. Greeks capture 1,000 of crack Italian division, "Wolves of Tuscany". French freighter *Mendoza* fails to run blockade, captured by British cruiser *Asturias*. With Roosevelt's special envoy Hopkins on platform, Churchill tells Glasgow audience of dangers to come, says no doubt of final victory.

Jan. 19th.—Three Nazi bombers brought down in scattered raids over Britain; B.E.C. says 87 Nazi dive bombers destroyed in Mediterranean area this month. Hitler and Mussolini confer, accompanied by military and diplomatic experts. Petain and Laval reported reconciled. British recapture Kassala, held by Italians since July.

Jan. 20th.—Nazis lose five bombers in attacks on Southampton and other British towns. 3,793 British civilians killed by Nazis in December. R.A.F. raids Tobruk, other Fascist bases in Libya; also Berrati. British forces advance into Eritrea at two points. Roosevelt inaugurated, proclaims strong purpose of U.S. to protect democracy. Jos. P. Kennedy gives qualified support to aid for Britain.

Jan. 21st.—British begin major attack on Tobruk, penetrate outer defences. Greeks hold back counterattack. Italians have lost 45,596 men in Albanian campaign, say London military authorities. British forces advance into Ethiopia from Egypt, British mission inside Ethiopia, aiding revolt against Italians. British papers warn invasion may be near. Nazi raiders drop incendiary bombs over London in daylight, citizens quickly put them out. Iron Guards stir up street fights in Rumania. British Government takes power to conscript all men and women, for war industry; no exceptions, says Bevin. London Communist papers banned. War now costs Britain about \$61,620,000 daily, Canada \$3,000,000 daily. Nine British freighters lost week ending January 12th. General Motors plans output each month of 1,500 aircraft engines and parts for 200 bombers. December plane losses over Britain 39 Nazi, 9 R.A.F.

Jan. 22nd.—British smash through eight miles of defences of Tobruk, enter town itself; Italian prisoners taken, Italian cruiser in flames in harbor. Fascists retreat in East Africa, counterattacks in Albania fail. Peak of war effort not yet reached, Churchill tells House. Antonescu orders curfew, puts indus-

Awaiting "The Day" in Dublin

A letter from E. J. Garland, now in Dublin, is quoted by Arnold Webster, in the B.C. Federationist, as follows:

"Here—Suspense! Marching men and women. Air-raid shelters, locked, awaiting The Day. Travel permits and censorship. And the poor! I had forgotten what the poor were really like, in thousands in noisome tenements. So my Christmas wish is that you and Canada and Canada's children may never have to endure these things."

News Brevities

The U.S. Navy is asking Congress for 400 additional small ships.

The U.S. has lifted its embargo on shipment of aircraft to Russia.

Japan is buying large quantities of tungsten and other minerals in Argentina.

The C.P.R. has bought three Canadian airline companies, says a despatch from Toronto.

Dr. Joseph Sirois, chairman of the commission on Dominion-Provincial relations which bears his name, died in Quebec last week.

The original Bren gun contracts have been replaced by others giving the Federal Government greater control of production.

Air bases to be built by Canada, between the U.S. and Alaska, will be available for use by U.S. military planes, says a New York despatch.

\$500,000,000 property damage was done by the Nazis in five days when they over-ran Holland last spring, it is estimated in Washington.

The U.S. fleet should help in conveying freighters across the Atlantic to Britain, in the opinion of retired Admiral Yates Stirling of the U.S. Navy.

Belgian men in Canada from 19 to 25 years old are to be conscripted by the Free Belgian Government and trained at a centre to be established in this country.

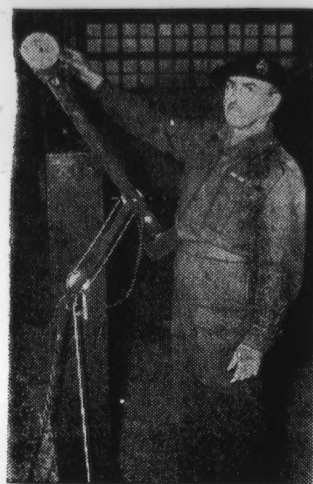
J. H. Walker, M.L.A., for Warner, has been chosen House leader of the Independents in Alberta—a dark horse, those who had been regarded as likely candidates for the position being D. M. Dugan, Alfred Speakman, George MacLachlan and Andrew Davison.

Claiming that ranching should be considered a "depressed industry" the board of the Western Stock Growers Association meeting in Calgary this week protested against the Excess Profits Tax Act as it applies to ranchers. They also asked for restoration of the Moose Jaw-Portal route for cattle shipments, stating that the new route is longer.

With the objective of training 100,000 workers for war industries in 1941, the Federal Government plans to pay living expenses of men and boys attending vocational schools. With some exceptions single men living at home will receive no allowance, single men away from home will receive \$7 to \$9, and married men will get \$12 weekly. In general however, preference will be given in training to veterans of the last war, men over 40, and women.

try under military control, appeals to Iron Guards, in efforts to end Rumanian disorders. German planes make scattered raids over England, dark weather; R.A.F. bombs Elbasani. Nazi technicians, military experts, in Italy.

Cheaper Than Bullets



The ray gun, displayed here by Major F. A. Landriau, is revolutionizing accurate firing practice at Camp Borden. Constructed cheaply of such things as auto headlamp bulbs, a photo-electric cell and batteries, its beam lights up an area nearly a mile away. Its inventor is Col. F. F. Worthington, commander of the First Canadian Armored Brigade.

Discuss Storage Plans

OTTAWA, Jan. 22nd.—Representatives of the Wheat Pools, United Grain Growers, Limited, and the North West Line Elevators' Association will meet with the wheat committee of the Federal Cabinet and the Board of Grain Commissioners here tomorrow to discuss storage plans for the 1941 and 1942 crops.

The new session of the Alberta Legislature will open on February 20th.

The Independents are not contesting the Camrose seat. The vote on February 6th will be between C. A. Ronning, C.C.F., and C. I. Sayers, Social Credit.

Apart from 4,000 applications for commissions as flying officers, 225,985 young Canadians had applied to join the R.A.F., up to the middle of January, it was announced in Ottawa.

An American observer who was in the United Kingdom for several months last fall, Brig.-Gen. G. V. Strong, gives as his personal opinion that the chances for a British victory are 55 to 45.

Transportation expenses of prize winners in the Junior Wheat Clubs to the Provincial Seed Fair were paid by the Alberta Wheat Pool, while winners in the Junior Oats Clubs were guests of the United Grain Growers at the Fair.

Let's Combine Our Buying Power

I now have over a thousand listings of used machinery ranging from tractors, trucks and combines down to hand plows. 30 tractors priced from \$50 to \$1150 on good rubber. A similar number of trucks priced as low as \$200 for one in good running order with 115 bu. tank and nearly new rubber. Nearly as much new machinery in the hands of dealers priced for removal sales to make room for new stocks with cuts of 20 to 40 per cent. The sooner I get your requirements the better your chance to get a bargain. What have you to sell? Write now.

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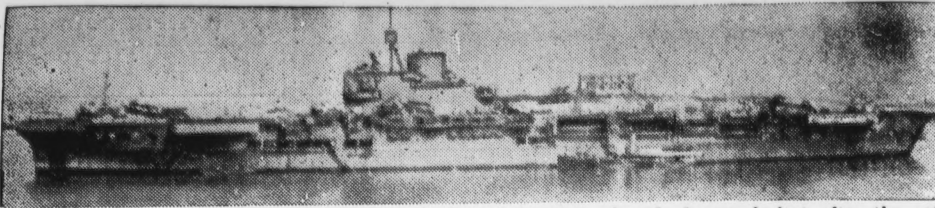
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FIGHTS OFF DETERMINED DIVE-BOMBER ATTACK



The *Illustrious*, 23,000-ton aircraft carrier, which survived a seven-hour pounding on January 10th by 40 to 50 German dive bombers in their first Mediterranean action. The large convoy which was moving east under protection of the *Illustrious*, the 9,100-ton cruiser *Southampton* and the destroyer *Gallant*, came through safely. The *Illustrious* and the *Gallant* reached port under their

own steam, though damaged; but after the action was over fire broke out in the *Southampton*, and her crew were obliged to sink her. Italian shore batteries and the Italian destroyer *Vega* joined in the attack until the British naval guns silenced the batteries and sank the *Vega*. At least 12 Nazi planes were brought down, and later raids on their Sicilian base destroyed 30 to 40.

Farm Movement Can Do Nothing of Value Unless Victory Won

Board Sees Defeat of Enemy First Objective—Reviews Work of Year

"Nothing that we can say or do at this Convention or throughout the year in our Local or district groupings, or at Central Office, will be of any lasting value unless our seamen, airmen and soldiers are ultimately victorious; we must forward and pray for their victory," the U.F.A. Board of Directors stated in closing their report to the Convention on the activities of 1940 and plans for the future.

Reviews Work of Year

The Board noted with pleasure the consistently rising membership during recent years; dealt in some detail with work in many fields and with relations with other farm organizations; described assistance given in promoting the war effort. Pride was expressed in the steady growth of the Co-operative. The Board recorded its appreciation of consistent support over the years given by the United Grain Growers, and the keen interest in the work of the Association shown by the President, R. S. Law, the Alberta Manager, George Edworthy, and members of the staff; and noted the growing tendency of all commercial organizations to recognize the value of the work of the U.F.A.

Action taken on the wheat problem in the Association's behalf was outlined. The association had urged upon the Alberta Government the necessity of exempting the first five bushels quota from creditors' claims, and pressed the Dominion Government to give advances on farm-stored grain. Action had followed, immediately, a request to Ottawa that the basis of the 70 cent guaranteed price should be Vancouver as well as Fort William. Raising of the guaranteed minimum by order-in-council under the war measures act had been urged; and similar action taken with a view to having an interim payment made on the 1939 crop. The report also dealt with representation of the Association on various Alberta and inter-provincial or national bodies.

Concerning the Prairie Farm Assistance Act it had been suggested that six sections contiguous to each other in any direction should be sufficient area for adjustment.

Bacon Agreement and Butter

Protests made in reference to the new bacon agreement, the maximum price placed on butter, and other matters, were dealt with.

Farmers owed a great debt to J. E. Brownlee, K.C., for his interest and knowledge of matters connected with the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, and action in such matters, the report stated.

Belief was expressed that pressure brought to bear by the U.F.A. with a view to the extension of the University Radio station's services by the use of a more powerful transmitter, had led to the decision of the Governors and Government to modernize the station.

Great appreciation of office staffs was expressed.

The Western Farm Leader LEGAL DEPARTMENT

By HON. J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LL.D.

Replies to Enquiries

Outlawing of Debt

A.B.C.—A judgment in this Province is outlawed after ten years. I presume the time is approximately the same in Saskatchewan. The fact that you have been making payments on account of the debt, however, would probably prevent it from being outlawed.

Lien on Lumber

J.W.M.—1. The address of the Minimum Wage Authorities is as follows: Board of Industrial Relations, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.

2. Your boys would have a lien on the lumber under the Woodmen's Lien Act, providing the lumber has not been sold to third parties. If the lumber has been disposed of, then they will have to sue in Court in the regular way for the amount of the dishonored cheques. You should see a solicitor, however, at once, to see if your lien is good, as this would be your best security for payment of wages.

Can Eject When Lease Expires

E.J.D.—Assuming that "B" leased the farm to "A" under a proper written lease expiring on March 1st, 1941, then if "A" refuses to deliver up possession of the land, "B" can apply to the Court by Originating Notice for possession of the land and the Court would no doubt grant the Order. A tenant has no right to remain upon the land after the expiration of the Lease, and the landlord can by fairly simple procedure obtain an Order of the Court for possession of the land and for the ejectment of the tenant.

Agreements for Sale

G.H.C.—There is no law in this Province which requires an Agreement for Sale to be prepared by a practising lawyer. Agreements for Sale, however, are important documents, and should be prepared by someone who understands the necessities of such an Agreement.

Service for Subscribers

Any paid-up subscriber of The Western Farm Leader may submit a legal question for answer in this department, free of charge. Replies will not be sent by mail. The subscription to the paper is \$1 per year.

Loans outstanding by Alberta Credit Unions, as at November 30th last, amounted to \$73,694, stated Hon. E. C. Manning. Thirty-five Unions are in operation, with a membership of 3,367.

The comfortable sum of \$218 was distributed to members of the Co-operative, in patronage dividends, at the annual meeting of Tudor U.F.A. Local, when E. Cammaert was re-elected for his fifth term as president. E. W. Brunsden and R. O. German, guest speakers, gave very informative addresses.

Farmers of Ontario Begin to "Holler"

By LEONARD D. NESBITT, Publicity Supt., Alberta Wheat Pool

The Ontario countryside is peopled by farmers whose ideas and conduct have been conspicuously individualistic. This trend is an inheritance from their forefathers who hewed their farms from the forests and lived in small communities whose economy was pretty well self-contained.

Of course, that style of community has long since disappeared. Industrialism has deserted rural Ontario and centered in thriving cities. These centers of population provide a substantial market for the livestock, dairy and poultry products which are produced in abundance on Ontario farms.

But a change is coming over the Ontario farmers. At a mass meeting held in the city of London a short time ago a large crowd of irate farmers shook their fists at the Canadian Minister of Agriculture and aired their complaints in no uncertain language. The reason for this outburst of protest is thus explained:

Industrialism Increases

War's requirements have increased industrialism in Ontario to such an extent that labor is exceedingly scarce. The farmers are thus deprived of the low cost labor, without which they cannot successfully operate their mixed farms.

Then Ontario farmers are worried over high prices of feed grain. Total production of all grains used for feeding was 153 million bushels in 1940. Livestock to be fed included, 2-1/2 million cattle, 820,000 sheep, two million hogs, and 23 million head of poultry.

Alberta last year produced nearly as much feed grain as did Ontario and it had large supplies of low-grade cheap wheat to fall back upon, something the Ontario farmer does not have. Alberta's livestock population is, cattle 1-1/3 million, sheep 882,000, hogs 1,371,000, and poultry 7,700,000.

Ground between the upper and nether millstones of high labor and high feed costs and the fixed price for their commodities, Ontario farmers find themselves in a tight position and they are really commencing to "holler".

QUITE A GAP

"Is there any difference between results and consequences?"

"Well, my experience has been that results are what you expect, while consequences are what you get."

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Where Centralized Power Works to Aid Free Co-operatives

Co-operative Act of District of Columbia Applies to Whole Republic

Much has been heard lately of the dangers of centralization of governmental authority; but from Washington comes an instance of centralized power acting to aid citizens in spite of backward local governments.

The "District of Columbia Co-operative Association Act" passed by the U.S. Congress last June provides that co-operatives can be incorporated under its terms not only in the District of Columbia but in any State where the laws are not favorable.

In Line With Roosevelt Policies

The law, considered a model co-operative law, thus aids co-operation throughout the whole of the United States, and is in line with the Roosevelt policy of supporting the co-operative movement.

The act is broad enough to permit organization of almost any sort of business as a co-operative.

Rules for Co-operatives

Under its terms, co-operatives must hold members' meetings at least once a year; each member shall have only one vote; at least 10 per cent of net savings must be placed in a reserve fund, until the reserve equals at least half the paid-up capital; and an educational fund is compulsory. Dividends to members shall be proportionate to business done with the co-operative; in the case of non-members, dividends shall be devoted to paying for the minimum share or membership capital necessary for membership. Only groups organized upon a co-operative basis, as outlined above, will be allowed, under the Act, to use the term "co-operative".

Mrs. Dorise Nielson, M.P., will speak in Calgary Sunday afternoon, February 2nd.

Germination Tests

Field Crop seeds are tested for germination free of charge at all Alberta Pacific Elevators.

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DECLARES EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE NEEDED FOR WAR-TIME EFFICIENCY

Farm Women's President States Strong Organization Never More Important—Urges Democratic World Federation as War Aim

Quoting from a memorable speech by Winston Churchill, in which the British leader described the "great dangers and great hopes" of these days of conflict, Mrs. Winifred Ross, President of the United Farm Women of Alberta, in her annual address to the U.F.A. Convention in Calgary on Tuesday declared: "As a democratic organization in a democratic country which is engaged in a life and death struggle to preserve the principles of democracy, we must not only be alive to the dangers but inspired by the hopes."

Through Own Organization

Recognizing the need for maximum effort in the war, "almost to the exclusion of all else," she added, "we can make our own contribution to war work more efficiently through our own organization than in any other way. It would be superfluous for the Government or any welfare group to build new organizations for any branch of war service. The thing to be done is to use organizations already in existence, having their efforts co-ordinated and directed into channels of national service. For instance, the Red Cross work should be done through existing organizations."

"The war itself," said Mrs. Ross, "makes it imperative that our organization should be maintained and extended. This is so, not only because there is much work to be done by women in connection with war services, but because the already difficult economic position of the farmer has been intensified through war conditions."

"The vast improvement in business due to war activity has passed the farmer by. Our grain markets which were badly shattered before the war, have now practically disappeared, so that the farmer next year must contemplate not only a less than cost price, but must face the possibility that he may not be able to sell any grain at all, and may have to provide storage for whatever crop he may have; and that is not all, taxes have gone up and there is every indication that they will continue to increase, while farmers' incomes have decidedly decreased."

War Burden Placed Unevenly

"In this way the financial burden of the war is being placed very unevenly on the people. It has fallen

more heavily on the farmers than on any other class, as the farmers are both producers and consumers."

"It does seem reasonable to me that if we on the farms are willing to give our produce to the nation at cost, all other industry should be willing to go on a similar basis."

"We have never stood in greater need of a complete mobilization of our economic, intellectual and moral forces than now. We need our organization more than ever because of the war. We need it to assist in winning a military victory abroad; we need it to assist us in consolidating that victory at home in terms of democracy and economic security."

Alluding to the deep concern which the U.F.W.A. had always shown in matters of social welfare, Mrs. Ross said that the struggle for economic security, for adequate health services available to every citizen and for educational opportunity for every child and youth is more necessary now than war is going on than ever before.

"A country that is in want, or whose citizens are unhealthy or ignorant," she said, "cannot fight a modern war. Our people must be strong and healthy so that they may be able to take their places in the front line if need be—or in the equally important battle line of industry where high technical knowledge and skill are indispensable."

Official figures had disclosed that both the average income of Canadian industrial workers and that of farmers was very low. The workers' position had improved somewhat because of war stimulated industries, and more men had been put to work, but the farmers' position was no better, and his tax burden had been increased. No class of citizens could possibly know the effects of economic grievances

THE PROMISE

*Encircling jaws of pulsing steel
Have laid great nations low,
And crashing shafts of death reveal
Winged cohorts of the foe.
While moaning winds and sullen
waves
Wail dirges over ocean graves.*

*But faith is steadfast and assured
In coming peace on earth,
And, from the travail now endured;
A great new era's birth.
Man sees beyond the test supreme
Fulfillment of his noblest dream.*

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON
in *Alberta Poetry—Year Book.*

Members of Iron Creek U.F.W.A. (Viking) co-operated with the local Red Cross branch in raising over \$100, and in doing knitting.

Besides a baby layette and two quilts, Fort Saskatchewan U.F.W.A. last year made 138 articles for the Red Cross and contributed \$15.10 in cash. President and secretary for this year are Mrs. Roy Shackleton and Mrs. Harry Stetson.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

At least \$27,700,000 was spent in the last U.S. general election, says Senator Gillette, chairman of the Senate Committee investigating campaign expenditures.

than they themselves, and without purposeful organization the farmers could not be in a position to assist either themselves or their country.

Need "Brain Loosening"

Mrs. Ross quoted figures showing that there are in Canada 460,000 undernourished children; while farmers are worried by surpluses and low prices. Canada lost needlessly 10,000 babies every year, and 6,000 young Canadians had been rejected for voluntary service in the war because of lung trouble, while 15 per cent of those examined for war service had to be sent home as medically unfit. There should be no need of belt tightening to the point of undernourishment and disease. "What is needed is brain loosening, so there will be a planned national policy which will protect the human element to as great a degree as the financial element is now protected."

War Without Profit

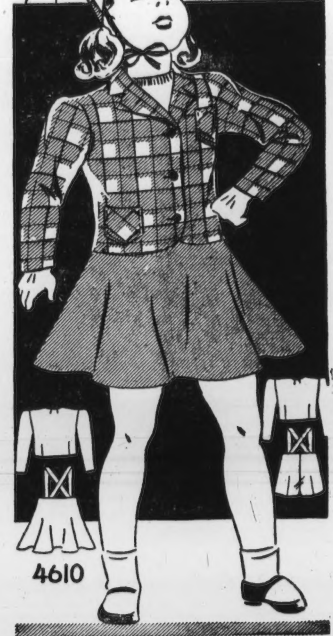
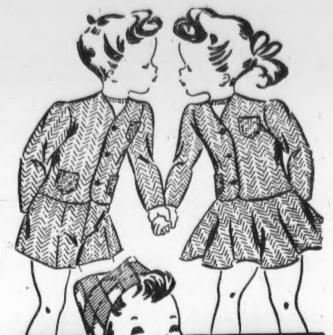
The limits of what Canada can devote to war purposes, Mrs. Ross quoted the Finance Minister as having said, "are not financial, but physical, mental and moral."

Production for war without profit and the use of money without interest were, both essential, she added, if Canada were to produce to her physical limits.

We could not risk any minimising of the menace of Hitlerism, but if this were to be the longed-for last war, there must be constructive thinking about the future of the world. "Social co-operation within the state and the co-operative commonwealth on an international scale is the only valid counter-proposal to Hitler's menace." The democratic federation of the world proposed by the author of "Union Now" and President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear—suggested an objective beyond military victory. A pledge of a world federation on a democratic basis might have great effect upon the people now under German domination.

"But if these things are to be international," Mrs. Ross concluded, "we must show our good faith in our cause by beginning to build them here, now. To practice democracy is the best way to be successful in fighting for it, and it should be the particular task of this body to see to it that the practice of democracy should be begun in Canada at once."

The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



Each pattern includes both brother and sister outfit of jacket, cap and shorts or skirt. The little jackets are identical, except for their reversed buttoning.

Pattern 4610 is available in children's sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Size 4, cap and jacket, takes 7/8 yard 54 inch fabric and skirt, 3/4 yard contrast; jacket and shorts, 1-3/8 yards 54 inch fabric.

Send 20 cents, coin or stamps.

Farm Home and Garden

Cream Filling: For cake, pie or cream puffs. Mix half cup each Alpha condensed milk and water, bring to scalding point. Blend 2-1/2 tablespoons flour with 1/3 cup sugar and a pinch of salt; add slowly to hot milk, stirring until smooth and thick. Cook 15 minutes, stirring occasionally; stir in beaten yolk of one egg; remove from fire, add 1/2 cup grated coconut and 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Welsh Rarebit: Make a sauce of 1 tablespoon each butter and flour and 1 cup rich milk. Add 2 cups grated cheese, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/8 teaspoon mustard, and a few grains of cayenne. Pour over beaten egg, return to saucepan and cook a minute or two. Serve on hot toast.

Beef Stew: Wipe and remove fat from 2 lbs. stewing beef, cut into 1-1/2

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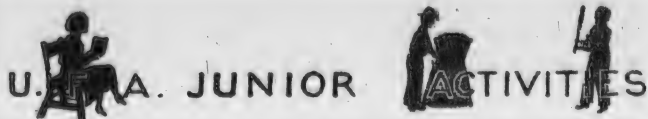
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Must Win Both the War and Peace, States Junior U.F.A. President

Stressing the need for full concentration on the grave war tasks ahead, referring to the encouragement given by Allied successes, and declaring that events in the United States during recent weeks provided evidence that "regardless of costs and sacrifices the struggle of the democracies against gangsteristic tyranny must not fail," K. George Thring, president of the Junior U.F.A., in his annual address to the U.F.A. Convention, declared that while we are fighting for the future, unless we are also preparing our own minds for the winning of the peace, as well as the battle, "then this struggle shall also have been in vain."

Mr. Thring received a very cordial welcome from the delegates.

Both in Battle and in Canada

"When we think of the part that farm youth can play in national service, our minds naturally turn to hundreds of fellows from the farms who are now in England with the Canadian forces as well as the thousands taking their training in our monthly camps all over Canada. I know they will all play their full part in the task Canada has accepted. But the job to be done here is just as important."

It was essential to keep food supplies "rolling to the Motherland and to the Allies without interruption. Our first consideration should be service, rather than returns," said Mr. Thring. "That is the contribution we can make to national security."

While absorbed in the pressing tasks that the war had brought, we must always look to the future. "We are the people who will have to rebuild the world that we fight for today. Our national service cannot end with the completion of the war. . . . Since youth of the farm must continue to be the main standby of our Western community life, I feel they must come into their own by building a tradition that will fit more and more into the annals of Canada's national destiny."

"Nothing on a Silver Platter"

The young people did not want anything on a silver platter. They realized that to build their own lives would require years of experience and painstaking care; and that "the height

inch cubes. Roll in flour. Fry out fat in frying pan; brown meat, with 1 sliced onion. Cover with tomato juice or water, or half and half; cook slowly one hour. Add 1/2 cup each diced carrot and turnip, and continue cooking until meat is nearly tender; then add 2 potatoes sliced, salt and pepper to taste; thicken with flour; cook until potatoes are tender.

Baked Apples: For winter, Rome Beauty are recommended for baking, and in the spring Newtons or Winesap. Wash and core the apples, fill cavities with brown sugar and raisins, add a small bit of butter to each, and pack into baking dish; Cover the bottom of the pan with a syrup of water and brown sugar; cook in a medium oven, basting the apples frequently with syrup.

Stuffed Fish: Wipe fish with a damp cloth, wrung out of cold salted water. Salt lightly. Stuff with dressing made of 2 cups soft bread crumbs, 1/2 can tomato soup, 1-1/2 tablespoons melted butter, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon finely grated onion, 1/4 teaspoon poultry dressing. Grease pan, place stuffed fish on it, sprinkle with oil or melted butter, bake in hot oven.

of our own moral standards determines our nation's ability to rise above the rut we are in today."

It was often said that "Youth must keep on even keel in these troubled waters, as though," said Mr. Thring, "they needed only the hint to keep them as steady as they are supposed to be. We need more than hints. Such a composure of mind comes through years of contact with our fellowmen until we understand more clearly some of the complexities of our economic and social life."

There could be no doubt that the farmer was making greater sacrifice today than any other class in Canada. While industry was booming, the farmer had to be content with prices for his products far below the costs of production. If for this reason only, the existence of the U.F.A. was justified, and the members of the younger generation must play their part.

Never More Needed

There never was a time, said Mr. Thring, when the U.F.A. was more needed than it is today. "Our country needs every ounce of support and counsel we can give it. There is strength in numbers." Even more than the growth of the Senior Organization was it important that the senior should see the younger generation started on the road that leads to the senior movement. The seeds of co-operation and unity must be sown in the minds of youth, that the harvest might be made certain. Unless the U.F.A. had the support of all the farm people of the Province, it would not be strong enough to move governments to the point of acting to meet such great needs as were faced today. The Junior U.F.A. had proven its worth in arousing active interest in the community, and in helping farm youth to acquire the necessary training.

Mr. Thring discussed the activities of the Junior U.F.A. during the year and referred to the great value of the University Farm Young People's Week. Returns from the dime fund had been insufficient to meet the expenses of a delegate to the Canadian Youth Congress last year; but this year it was hoped that a delegate could be sent, because the Youth Congress was still able to do great things. It was a duty to prevent subversive elements entering the movement, which could become one of Canada's "great training grounds for her democratic youth."

The last meeting of Clairmont Junior U.F.A. decided that each member should collect as much money as possible for the U.F.A. fund for the homeless. An interesting paper on co-operation was given by Helen Outway, and Marjory Clark read the current issue of "The Voice of the Juniors."

Use "Leader" in School

"The extra copy I receive is now used in our school as study material for the upper grades. Your editorials are at times read out loud. I think it is a swell idea. A friend of my daughter's brought her copy some time ago, and as she had to take it back home, my daughter took my extra copy, as they clip it for their scrapbook after reading it. More power to you.—MAGNUS OPPEL, Albambra."

Marital Education!

Some quarrel with their wives, and others have learned to say, "Yes, dear."

Gladiolus Bulbs---FREE

Last spring and the spring before we sent out thousands of gladiolus bulbs to subscribers, and we have had enthusiastic reports from all parts of the Province—and outside it—of the lovely blooms they produced.



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Eighteen large, healthy bulbs given free with one new or renewal subscription at \$1 a year. We are now booking orders and will mail them out, in the order received here, as soon as danger of frost is over in the spring.

Send for Yours NOW

U.F.A. CO-OP. (from page 7)

low compression cars and trucks to buy higher priced leaded gasoline were also possibilities if the new plan were enforced.

Binder Twine

Binder twine continued to be one of the chief commodities handled, supplied by the United Grain Growers, largest buyers of binder twine in Canada, assuring a supply in spite of extraordinary conditions imposed by the war. The amount handled for the year exceeds 1,600,000 lbs. as shown by incompleting returns. Prices increased by two cents last season, owing to increased costs of raw materials, manufacturing, and higher shipping and insurance rates, etc., resulting from the war.

Tires were an important line. Coal, wood, fence posts, salt, etc., continue to be carried on through many Locals; fertilizers and feeds promised to provide increasingly important sales.

Since the opening of the store and warehouse in Calgary, there had been a healthy enlargement of the activities in handling stock remedies and seed treatments, gopher poison and other farm chemicals and drugs. In the store, under R. M. McCool's management, a staff of five with occasional extra helpers experienced in the various lines handled, was employed.

Livestock Department

The report deals with the new venture entered upon in February, 1940, in setting up a livestock department of the U.F.A. in conjunction with the Central Alberta Livestock Association, under a joint committee consisting of C. D. Lane, president of the C.A.L.A., Arthur Newman, secretary, and Norman F. Priestley and George E. Church.

Representation of the Central Co-operative on various bodies—the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Co-operative Implements, Limited, etc., are described. Relations with the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale and the wholesales of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have continued cordial. Support given to the U.S. Co-operatives by the U.S. Farm Credit Administration was noted with especial interest.

The Board pointed out that if Alberta farmers had had confidence enough in their organization and in co-operative principles it had put into practice to forego cash dividends for a time, financing of plant and equipment would have been greatly facilitated and the Co-operative relieved from the necessity of borrowing. The Board recommended that the Convention go on record as approving

Please Send Name and Address

A correspondent who does not enclose his name but signs himself "A Co-op. Farmer" has sent us an article on "Co-operative Organizations and Why They Fail" or "Three Links in the Chain". Will the writer kindly communicate his name and address to the editor of the *Leader*?

The first task of British Labor was "to stand up to Hitler", declared Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, in Vancouver, during his recent tour of Canada. He also stressed the importance of building up trades unions and the political Labor movement.

payment of 1941 dividends by credit note redeemable in supplies.

The report is signed by the chairman and J. K. Sutherland, Hanna; George E. Church, Balzac; C. A. Fawcett, Consort; D. H. Smith, Cereal, the Co-operative Committee.

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World Wheat Situation

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,
Superintendent of Publicity,
Alberta Wheat Pool

Deliveries of wheat in Western Canada from August 1st to January 17th totalled 296.8 million bushels, or 71.5 millions less than were marketed in the same period a year previous.

The quantity of Canadian wheat in a visible position on January 17th was 494,205,033 bushels. This was an increase of 1.8 million bushels over the previous week's total. A total of 229.8 million bushels is stored in country elevators in the Prairie Provinces, 82.9 millions at Fort William-Port Arthur, 124.4 million bushels east of the Lakehead ports, and 51 million bushels being in the United States.

Clearances and Exports

Monthly overseas wheat and wheat flour clearances and exports to the U.S.A. combined, for the first five months of the crop year, were as follows:

August.....	11,560,065 bus.
September.....	9,622,992 bus.
October.....	10,810,971 bus.
November.....	13,705,174 bus.
December.....	9,113,331 bus.

Advices from the United States winter wheat belt suggest that the crop has not been subjected to damage and is in excellent condition. European reports relate probability of considerable damage, particularly in the Balkan countries. Russia reports that her 1940 crop was a record-breaking one.

Argentina's exportable surplus is given at around 172 million bushels. Australia has at least a similar amount to dispose of in the next 12 months. The Argentina crop is estimated at 270 million bushels compared with average production of 230 million.

The grain mite and the Indian meal moth are causing some damage to wheat stored in Canadian elevators.

The 1940 Yugoslavian wheat crop is reported to be about 69,000,000 bushels, or less than enough for normal domestic needs.

Howard P. Wright, Airdrie, was re-elected president of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association for his sixth term of office, at the annual meeting in Edmonton last week.

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Jan. 22nd.—The cattle market is holding steady with a slight increase in prices. Good butcher steers are \$8 to \$8.50, common to medium \$6.50 to \$7.50; good to choice heifers \$7.50 to \$8, common to medium \$6 to \$7; good to choice fed calves \$7.50 to \$8.50; good to top cows \$5 to \$5.75, common to medium \$3.25 to \$4.75; canners and cutters \$2 to \$3. Good bulls are \$5 to \$5.85, common \$3.50 to \$4.50; good to choice vealers \$9 to \$10, common to medium \$6 to \$8; good stocker feeder steers \$6.50 to \$7.75; common \$5.50 to \$6. Stock cows and heifers are \$4 to \$6. Hogs are \$9.85 B1 and lambs are \$9.50.

Dairy Market

Trading has been rather slow and as the maximum price is pegged by the Government the market quotations remain quite stationary. Locally butterfat is 32c with 34c for first grade prints.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Dairymen's Association will be held in Edmonton February 12th, 13th and 14th.

Rail carloadings were higher in the U.S. in the second week of January than in any week since 1931.

Seed Fair Prize Winners

First prize for spring wheat, at the Alberta Seed Fair held in Edmonton last week, went to J. Brindley, Lethbridge. Lloyd Rigby, Wembley, took first in the Junior wheat exhibits and also won the Alberta Wheat Pool award for the best exhibit of wheat by a Junior wheat club member; the corresponding trophy in oats, awarded by United Grain Growers, Limited, went to William Skladan, Andrew. Prize winners in other classes were Martin Jensen, Lethbridge (corn); Anne Lastiwa, Willingdon (junior oats and barley); L. C. Anderson, Bittern Lake, (seed oats); S. Tennant, Iron Springs (flax); W. J. Bryant, Boyle, (sweet clover, peas); John Hamilton, Coaldale, (field peas, beans, corn); S. Peterson, Tilley (alfalfa, corn); H. Graham, Picture Butte, (corn); W. A. Robinson, Iron Springs, (corn).

Tobacco Growers Lead Canada as Co-operators

A larger percentage of the tobacco crop of Canada was marketed co-operatively than of any other agricultural product, in the crop year 1937-38, according to a study of Canadian co-operation recently prepared by A. E. Richards, of the Marketing Service, Federal Department of Agriculture. For tobacco, the figure was 89.8 per cent (negotiated price established by co-operative bargaining associations).

Co-operative marketing associations handled 45.5 per cent of Canadian grain; 29.8 per cent of maple sugar and syrup; 24.5 per cent of wool; 23.4 per cent of pelts of fur-bearing animals; 19.5 per cent of fruit and vegetables; 15.1 per cent of dairy products; 13.4 per cent of poultry; 12.3 per cent of livestock; 9.2 per cent of honey.

Of total commercial production of farm commodities valued at \$533,433,000, co-operatives marketed \$145,583,000 worth, or 27.3 per cent.

OTTAWA LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

take care of the expanding requirements of war time."

Takes Issue With Hepburn

The Minister of Finance has sharply taken issue with Mr. Hepburn's "doctrine that we can wage war without paying for it by economic sacrifices." He has said that the Ontario Premier's statement "is perhaps an indication that during the past week he has begun to realize something of the financial tasks which war has brought to this Dominion." "But," he added, "it is unfortunate that this dawning realization of the problem has led him to jump without sufficient consideration to the advocacy of a defeatist inflationary policy."

There has been a policy of currency expansion in Canada since 1933. "Since that time and particularly since the outbreak of war," said the Finance Minister, "there has been an expansion of currency and credit fully as rapid as the country's requirements demanded."

The Minister spoke of the bitter experiences suffered by European countries since the last war. These inflationary developments, he said, had created many of the difficulties of the past 25 years and the rise of Hitler had its roots in such developments. Speaking of the great burden which winning the war will throw on the shoulders of Canada, the Finance Minister said, "It is a burden which I am confident the Canadian people will be able and willing to bear without any financial crisis." He voiced, however, his regret at the failure of the Sirois conference in the final words of his statement: "The only aspect of this problem which causes me difficulty and worry is that of being able, with our present system of overlapping jurisdiction in the field of taxation, to spread the burden fairly and equitably over the people as a whole."

Federation of Agriculture

The annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture now meeting in Toronto is studying the various problems which the war has brought to the farming industry.

In regard to the cheese and butter situation, Premier Hepburn wired recently to Mr. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, offering to pay a two cent per pound subsidy on cheddar cheese produced in Ontario if the Government will remove the pegged maximum price for butter. Mr. Gardiner pointed out that the Federal Government for two years has been paying a premium of one cent on cheese scoring 93 and two cents on cheese scoring 94, and that financial assistance had been given for the improvement of cheese factories. He has also announced that there would be an additional three-fifths of a cent bonus for cheese beginning April 1st, when the new British agreement comes into effect.

Discharged Soldiers and Jobs

A Correspondent Asks For Information

Hattonford, Alta.

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

Could you tell me through our paper if the Government at Ottawa passed an act to help soldiers who have been discharged from the army to get a job and if so, could you inform me where to write?

Yours truly,

FRANK FORD.

Editor's Note: There is no act providing that help shall be given to soldiers who have been discharged from the army in getting jobs. You will perhaps already have heard that a grant of one month's pay and allowances will be made to soldiers of the C.A.S.F. discharged after serving 183 days or more. This was announced recently by the Department of National Defence which also states that measures will be taken to assist men so discharged in getting re-established in civil life.

S. G. Petley, Veterans' Assistance Commission, 631 Public Building, Calgary, would be a good man to write to for any information in regard to ex-service men's problems. In writing give regimental number, date of enlistment and discharge and reason for discharge. The Legion, of course, is dealing with men discharged from the forces during this war as well as problems of veterans of the former war. The Legion, by the way, has pressed the Government to provide that discharged service men should be given preference for jobs by the employment bureaus. The Legion also asked Col. Ralston, the Minister of National Defence, to provide that the question of unemployment and assistance of ex-service men needing work shall be placed under the Department of Pensions and National Health or the Department of National Defence. A committee of ex-service men among the members of the House of Commons is dealing with soldier problems.

One-Third Pre-War Level

During the last three months of 1940, foreign trade in U.S. farm products dropped to about one-third of the pre-war level.

A new early-maturing variety of oats, named "Valor," has been developed by Dr. J. B. Harrington of the University of Saskatchewan.

Part of the purchase of the British Import Commission, some 5,500,000 bushels of wheat are being shipped from Canada to Spain, says an Ottawa despatch.

The first official estimate of the 1940-41 Argentine wheat crop has been reduced by 8 per cent, the estimate now standing at 270,431,000 bushels.

A Barred Rock pullet laid 339 eggs in the year ending October 30th last, winning the Dominion contest for her owners, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Day of Abbotsford, B.C.

Colored Booklet on Weeds

"Illustrations of Important Weeds in Natural Colours" is the title of a booklet containing 26 large plates issued by the Agricultural Department of the North-West Line Elevators Association, Winnipeg, and obtainable free on application.

It is estimated that the annual loss to farmers from weeds amounts to \$100,000,000 annually, and the object of the booklet is to assist farmers in identifying weeds common to the Prairie Provinces. After a farmer has identified a weed he will be furnished with information as to the best means of controlling and eradicating it.

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Veterinary Questions and Answers

G.E.F., Vermilion: 3-year-old cow has lump on jaw, about 2 inches back from nose, size of pint measure. Is this lumpjaw, and is there danger to cow standing next to her? We intend to butcher her; will beef be safe to eat? We feed sheaves to hens, then remove them to feed yard and cattle eat them; is there danger of cattle getting T.B. from chickens?

Answer: This is probably lumpjaw, and as lumpjaw is contagious, the other animal might contract the disease. Would advise killing this cow, and destroying head. The beef would be all right if there are no lesions in other parts of the body. As to the sheaves, there is not much danger to cattle, though hogs would contract T.B. in this way.

Abscess Liver

A.H.H., Bruce: I recently butchered a two-year-old steer in good shape and found that its liver was filled with innumerable spots, slightly hard, of varying size and filled with pus. The lungs, heart and stomach look O.K. (1) What ailment could this be? (2) Is this meat fit for human consumption?

Answer:—This abscess condition of liver is caused by infection either by extension from the peritoneum or from direct injury by some foreign body such as nails, wire, etc. If the carcass shows no trace of the infection the meat is fit for human consumption.

Free Veterinary Service

Paid-up subscribers to *The Leader* may submit questions to be answered in this Department.

Consolidate Plans for Eradication of Warble and Bot Flies

Hundred Attend Lacombe Meeting—Advocate Farmers' Central Livestock Selling Agency

To consolidate plans for livestock improvement, with a view especially to warble and bot fly eradication, a most successful meeting attended by some one hundred farmers and farm women, called by the U.F.A. Locals and Agricultural Associations in West Central Alberta, was held last week in Lacombe.

The meeting also went on record as being in favor of the establishment of a farmer-controlled central selling livestock agency.

Nelson Hall was the elected chairman of the gathering, and G. L. Flack acted as secretary, while Arthur Newman, secretary of the livestock department of the U.F.A., N. Curtis, district field man for the Dominion Production Service, Edmonton, D. A. McKenzie, chief of the Dominion Marketing Service, Calgary, and Thomas Hall, district agriculturalist for Red Deer, gave much useful information during the discussions of the day.

Eradication Proved Practicable

It was pointed out that many agricultural associations and U.F.A. Locals throughout the district have proved to their own satisfaction that warble

Co-operative Wool Growers Have Year of Great Success

Final Payment of 20 Cents on All Domestic Grades—Alberta Shareholders Meet

Final payments to producers on wool handled by the Canadian Co-operative have netted approximately 20 cents for all grades of domestic wool, with the range dip slightly lower, it was reported at the annual meeting of the Alberta Shareholders of the Canadian Wool Growers' Association held in the Wheat Pool Board room on Saturday last, January 18th.

The Wool Co-operative has had a most successful year, with volume handled exceeding that of last year, particularly in the Northern regions; the Peace River country having shipped its first co-operative carlot of wool this year.

Chris Jensen, president of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, W. S. Benson, secretary of the Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, and Arthur Newman, fieldman for Northern Alberta, were among those present at the meeting. Delegates appointed to the annual convention of the national body in Toronto are J. J. Shopland of Rochester, and L. R. Jensen of Magrath. Alberta directors of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers are John Wilson, Jr., Innisfail and Chris Jensen, Magrath.

FEDERAL MINISTER SPEAKS

(Continued from page 1)

price for this food, at a time when the farmer has the least." Two cents increase in summer would be worth more to the farmer than ten in winter.

Today, said the Minister, butter could be imported into Canada from New Zealand at the same price as Britain is paying, meet exchange, duty and freight, and be wholesaled at about 30 cents a pound as against the Canadian peg of 34-1/2 cents. Britain would release 10,000,000 pounds of butter to Canada right now if we asked for it. But the Government would not ask for it.

Wheat and the War

Stressing the fact that such a war as this has never been waged before, and that statistics which were valuable before had ceased to have value today, Mr. Gardiner pointed out that we entered the war with a surplus of wheat. He stood by his opinion that in due course all wheat would be needed. This did not mean that production should be increased. During the next two years at least we should be careful to decrease acreage; for three reasons:

- "1. Financing of wheat and the war will be difficult.
- "2. Feed grain will be needed from seeded acreage to produce other more urgently needed foods.
- "3. It will be difficult to maintain storage until the wheat is needed."

flies can be definitely eliminated by the simple method of feeding derris powder, and that bot flies in horses can be greatly reduced and the general thrift of the horse population improved by treating for eradication of bots. The opinion was expressed that no rural activity carried on by the farm organizations would do more to consolidate farm opinion behind these organizations as this type of activity—non-controversial, constructive in every sense of the word, and furnishing definite objectives for local farm groups, which, to be fully effective, must engage in practical community co-operation.

The meeting appointed a representative committee of farmers to work through all available farm groups to assure complete treatment for 1941.

In the evening the gathering re-assembled, the Board of Trade having arranged for F. M. Baker of the Meat Packers' Council and S. W. Shepherd of the Dominion Grading Service to speak.

Mr. Gardiner said it was not possible to provide an interim payment on the 1939 crop, because a very considerable part of it was unsold. The Government had had to provide \$300,000,000 to finance that crop, some of which had since been repaid. This year a similar amount would be needed, with the chance that none of it would be repaid to the Government through sale within the year, and probably for part of next year.

The result of these transactions was that the farmer in many cases had not received more than enough to cover his bare living costs, while elevators were filled to the roof. The quota system would provide that all the wheat of the last crop could be moved into the elevators before July 31st next.

Better Position of Livestock

The difference in the situation concerning livestock products was indicated by the fact that taking 1926 as a basis, the price of wheat stood at 52.6, whereas for livestock products it was around 90 in December. The price of farm products, grain excepted, had been higher during the first sixteen months of this war than during the first sixteen months of the last. In fact the price of commodities in general had been higher.

Higher livestock prices were due to the cattle agreement with the U.S., the 1939 agreement with Britain on bacon and the 1940 agreement with Britain on cheese.

The extent to which last year's bacon price remained above the U.S. price "was due entirely to the British agreement of 1939." The price of Canadian hogs remained last year approximately three cents higher than the U.S. price. "We pegged the price up, not down by the agreement." In the case of cheese the price had also been pegged up. But for the agreement with Britain, it would have dropped back to 11 cents during the summer of 1940.

Bacon Agreement of 1940

It was not possible at this stage to determine whether the final outcome of the bacon agreement would be to increase or decrease the price of bacon, said the Minister. He reviewed the position as it had developed since before the war, when we had a 280,000,000 quota which we were never able to supply.

It had been expected that war would bring increased demand. On the contrary, the British Food Ministry had stated it did not wish to be responsible for asking us to increase production. "It was made plain that Britain might find bacon and ham too expensive a food to find Canadian dollars for." Right from the beginning of the war it had been known that "we could not count upon selling unlimited amounts of bacon and hogs in the British market. The U.S. had an increase in production and her hogs tended to come to Canada, owing to the higher price we received through the British agreement."

In the fall of 1940, Mr. Gardiner visited Britain and learned that she had only so much money for bacon purchases, and was prepared to cut consumption down by rationing. He knew Canada had an enormous surplus production, more than double the pre-war amount. In the light of these facts an agreement was made which should net the farmer not less

than 50 cents per hundred on an average through the year, than was netted last year. For some weeks hogs had been selling on the different markets at a price which netted the farmer from 35 to 60 cents a hundred less than the average price under the old agreement.

This week a new factor entered. The U.S. market rose. Britain had already provided for this by stipulating that if the U.S. price did go above the Canadian, and they wanted to get the full amount of the agreement, they would be prepared to reconsider the price. If Britain considered it worth while to get the full quantity, Mr. Gardiner presumed she would be wise to pay a higher price.

Million Weekly Above Requirements

When Britain undertook to take 425,000,000 pounds, it was thought this would take all our supplies. Yet, "each week since the new agreement farmers have delivered approximately a million pounds more hogs than is required for the Canadian plus the British market." The U.S. market was now proving an outlet for a surplus becoming troublesome. It was a fortunate thing that an embargo had not been placed on U.S. pork a year ago. "Good neighbors are the best safeguard one can have in peace or war." The Dominion Government, the speaker added, had not been urging an increase in hog production since the war began.

Rail Grading

Referring to the fear he had heard expressed that the packer has too great control under the rail grading system, Mr. Gardiner said, "I am satisfied, if he has, it is through the system of payment and classification and not the method of grading. I have instructed my officials to review the whole system of classifications and discounts, with a view to removing as far as humanly possible any chance of advantage to purchaser over farmer."

The Minister said that if after a fair trial the new system proved unsatisfactory a change could be made. Before compulsion was introduced 62 per cent of hogs were being rail graded voluntarily in Canada, so it was not fair to say producers were "not consulted."

In Scotland a representative of the British Food Ministry who formerly ate only Danish bacon, when forced to eat Canadian concluded that it was better. He had decided to eat nothing else after the war. That was the sort of thing we wanted, and "we hope to use the Danish system of grading to maintain our standard."

Asked why prices should be set for farm products, when manufacturers were allowed to make large war profits, Mr. Gardiner said every effort must be made to prevent undue profits being made. But in some cases in war industries, it was not possible to estimate how much profit would eventually be made, since war work was temporary only. Those who went into war work for wages, were taking only temporary jobs, which might end suddenly. All of us needed some inducement to stop doing one thing and do something else. It was necessary to have certain war commodities in the next six or nine months, and the time would come when the demand would cease completely.

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MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks.

Sorry this column won't be at the convention this year, but heart trouble is keeping us indoors. Nunno, not the kind of heart trouble that affects L'il Goldilocks, our office vamp, so often.

(We are sure that many delegates and visitors to the Convention who have looked forward to making Mr. May's acquaintance on this occasion, will share his regret that owing to illness he will be unable to take his place at the press table or meet them in the rotunda.—*Editor.*)

Postcard from Cynical Gus declares that few mail carriers can beat the females when it comes to carrying on.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

They say a man's wife is his better half. Then if he gets married twice there can't be anything left of him, can there?

Nunno, Algernon, it certainly is not correct to assume that the public executioner wears a hang-dog look.

Times are getting so tough hereabouts, opines Chuck of Chuckawalla, that to raise new taxes the government even has to tax its own ingenuity.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

Throwing light on a man's past is apt to darken his future.

According to a New York writer, love and a good meal are the only things that will change a man's nature. He may be right, but up here in Alberta, love without a good meal has changed a lot of men's political opinions.

NEWS FROM LETHBRIDGE

Dear Musty: Not that it matters, but I'll bet the guy who wrote that poem about the "beauty of the silent night" never lived in the same kind of an apartment block as I do. Hoping you are the same.

J.S., Lethbridge.

It looks as if the time is drawing near when somebody will make a muss of Mussolini.

IN THE CITY

*I never see a vacant lot
Fenced in from kids—by God forgot!
But that I think of all the joys
Those fences keep from girls and boys!
I think of children forced to play
Out in the streets where cars hold sway;
Out where the sudden squeal of brakes
Mean broken bones and mothers' aches!
I think of all the sun fenced in
And of the kids, who'd laugh and grin,
And childhood's pleasures safely share
If those high fences were not there.
—Nick Kenney in New York Mirror.*

According to a New York columnist, "a happily married man needs few words." Yep, and usually his wife sees that he gets 'em.

**PARDON ME, BUT YOU DO
LOOK LIKE MARJIE!**

BEER HAS A PLACE!

From time forgotten, beer has been man's beverage of moderation . . . a wholesome, stimulating drink that brings refreshment to tired bodies, weary minds. Born of nature's bounty, beer and ale can do so much to make life saner and more enjoyable.

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Borden Army Takes to Skis



Ski manoeuvres with Bren guns is the latest stage of ski training which started little more than a month ago at Camp Borden. In this picture, Sergt. John Townsend and Cpl. Paul LaPrairie of the Irish Regiment, togged out in their heavy, pure-white parkas, go on the attack.

SPORT

Henry Armstrong, the little colored boxer, will now be able to devote the rest of his life to poetry writing for as a result of his recent unsuccessful attempt to regain the welterweight title from Fritz Zivic, the one-time holder of three championships, he bade farewell to the ring. The reference to poetry is not a touch of sarcasm, either, because Henry has brain along with his brawn, and intends to devote most of his time, for a while at least, to study and to writing. We hope that the little darkie is as successful with his intellectual career as he was with his fistie occupation.

After a few ups and downs, mostly downs, the Stampeders, at this time of writing, again share first position in the Alberta Senior Hockey Loop with Lethbridge. The teams are still very close, though, and of course support is just as great.

It was with a certain amount of regret that we learned of the ousting of the Lethbridge Maple Leaf coach, Frank Coulson. Coulson must be about at the end of his tether for if there were any trophies for the coach with the most dismissals to his credit—credit may not be the correct word—Frank would no doubt have a good display by now. It is one of those things that puzzles the outsider because, on the surface at least, Coulson and the Leafs seemed to be on the best of terms. Ken Stewart, starry little puckster of the Leafs, is now going strong as playing coach, which job is no cinch.

B.C. Apple Exports Down

Up to December 14th, only 39 per cent of the 1939 volume of British Columbia apples were exported. Of those shipped out of Canada, the greater part went to the U.S. and to South America, a few being also sent to South Africa. None were shipped to the British Isles, which usually take the bulk of the crop.

RELEASE "ENEMY ALIENS"

Nearly 20,000 enemy aliens, interned in Britain at the beginning of the war, have been released. Many were veterans in the anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist causes.

CJ CJ The Progressive Station of the West

CJ CJ has started a new series of amateur programs each Thursday evening at 10:15 to run for a period of thirteen weeks well into April. Auditions are held for amateurs at the studio each Saturday evening, starting at 9 p.m. and the contestants selected for the following Thursday evening program. The half hour programs are in the nature of an elimination contest, the winner of each of the first going forward to a further elimination contest as the seventh program and the winners of that program competing for the main prize to be offered at the finals during the middle of April. Small prizes are offered at each of the weekly programs, the winners to be named by three judges listening at their own radio somewhere in Calgary. The winner will be judged on radio presentation alone. Appearance or style will not count.

Public response to the Sunday night Gilbert and Sullivan programs has been most gratifying and the light opera hour has been quite popular. CJ CJ is now staggering the light opera hour with an hour of classical music called "Moments with the Masters" each alternate Sunday during the progress of which a commentator describes the desired effect of each of the classical numbers played.

Anti-British feeling in France is "perceptibly on the wane" according to "Pertinax", French authority on international affairs, now in the U.S.

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Per 100 Chicks	Mar.	Pul.	May 2	Pul.
	May 1	May 15		
W. Leghorns	\$11.75	\$24.00	\$10.75	\$22.00
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B. Rocks	13.75	21.00	12.75	20.00
B.R. Cocks	10.00	10.00		
Hampshires	13.75	21.00	12.75	20.00
R.I. Reds	13.75	21.00	12.75	20.00
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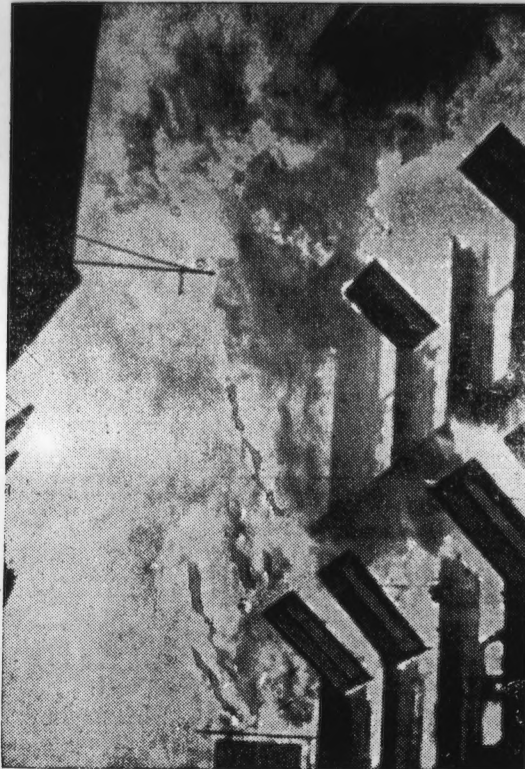
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Firefighters Battle Valiantly as Flames of War Shroud London



In Britain millions of civilians, old and young men and women, are now seasoned veterans, playing their part bravely to defeat Nazi barbarism. Organization for the extinction of fire bombs is steadily reducing the efficiency of the indiscriminate enemy night raiders. These striking pictures show London enveloped in the white flames of war in a part of "The City" or old



central section which was hardest hit on December 29th. Helmeted firefighters are silhouetted in the light of sheets of fire (left) while (right) flames billow from every window of a smashed building, filling the narrow street with fire and dense smoke. Under the flames may be seen projecting reflectors, used as a daytime lighting aid.

"A Certain Naval Person"



En route to Britain by clipper, Wendell Willkie carries with him a letter in manuscript which was entrusted to him by President Roosevelt during a half hour talk between the two at the White House on Sunday. It is addressed to "A Certain Naval Person" and begins "Dear Churchill." Willkie is supporting Roosevelt's "lease-lend" bill, suggesting certain modifications. Churchill is seen above, bundled up against the cold, at a recent demonstration of anti-aircraft gunnery by an artillery unit.

Cutting Enemy Nerve Centres and Arteries



British bombing policy is to concentrate on the infliction of the maximum damage on military targets, and raiding is carefully directed to that end. A week ago Wednesday waves of bombers made the fortieth and heaviest attack of the war on the Nazi naval base of Wilhelmshaven where war work cannot be resumed for "some time". It is interesting to note the record of this one night, though in all kinds of weather attacks are continuing. Bremenhaven and Emden, Rotterdam and Flushing in Holland, were bombed. The submarine base at Brest was also attacked once more. All planes save one returned safely. On the map the shaded area indicates the portion of Germany that has been bombed. All the places in this shaded area have been bombed, some of them many times. Much of the bombing has increased the use of motorized vehicles in place of damaged railways, and thus raised consumption of not easily replaced gasoline. (Wilhelmshaven is seen on right.)

